PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA,
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,371—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1901.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, Rs. 5 per cwt.
ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned can be had here at moderate rates.
GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER. ABGYLE ROAD, NO. 2. BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M.L CALEDONIA	7558	K.H. Gordon	24th Aug.
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	31st "
M. L. ARABIA	7902	J. L. Partlit	7th Sep.
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	14th "
M. L. PERSIA	8000	W.A. Wheler	21st "
* ORIENTAL	5281	J. F. Jephson	28th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th Oct.
* PENINSULAR	5267	T. Leish	12th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5281	J. F. Jephson	19th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	K. H. Gordon	29th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said
The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

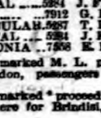
TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th July, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
* IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,212	1st October 1901.
* CLEOPATRA	....	4,024	1st November 1901.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,212	1st December 1901.

* will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 337-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
MORAVIA	....	3,506	in January 1902
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	in February, 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	25th Aug., 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Jamsoon House, 32, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 15th August, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Vaquier	29th Aug., 1901.
VARRA	4,256	Negre	26th Sept., 1901.
NATAL	4,088	Boulo	24th Oct., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "NATAL," 4,088 tons, Captain Bouis, to sail on or about 21st August, 1901.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASHTHMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 4 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs. 2. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Lists sent free. Apply to:—MANAGER, V. C. Works Ranaghat, Bengal (E.I.)

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 23rd Aug., at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026, tons, on TUESDAY, the 20th Aug., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on THURSDAY, the 22nd Aug., at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busrah, in the forenoon or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "PALITANA," 3,998 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 3rd September.

FOR NATAL, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,034 tons, on or about MONDAY, the 26th August.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 27th September.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,984 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 24th August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 19th August, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. R. RUBATTINO.	5,000	M. Saporito	15th Sept., 1901.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single.	Return Tickets			
	Tickets, 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	968	1,028-8	1,100
2nd "	357-8	540	577-8	605	660
3rd "	165	--	--	--	--

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th August, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, No. 15, Old Mercantile Bank Buildings.

FOR SALE.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS FOR SALE.

IN GOOD PRESERVATION.

CLOTH BOUND.

	Rs. a
European Military Adventurers of Hindostan. Compiled by H. Compton	1 6
The Log of a Jack Tar. Edited by Commander Lovet Cameron	1 6
The Ship's Adventure. Clark Russell	2 0
Annals of Sandhurst. Major A. F. Mockler Ferryman	2 8
The Deerslayer. Fenimore Cooper	1 6
The Hosts of the Lord. F. A. Steel	1 6
Handley Cross (2 vols.) Surtees	2 0
A Romance of the Tape. Flora Hayter ...	0 8
The Laughter of Reterkin. Floria MacLeod ...	1 8

PAPER COVERS.

Many Cargoes. W. W. Jacobs	0 12
False Coin or True. F. F. Montresor	0 12
Scondrels and Co. Coulson Kernsham	0 12
The Cruise of the Cachlot. F. T. Bullen ...	0 12
His Familiar Foe. E. L. Prescott	0 12
The Men of the Merchant Service. Bullen ...	0 12
Edward Barry South Sea Pearler. Becke ...	0 12
Famous Cricketers (18 vols.) Edited by C. W. Alcock. Half Morocco binding	10 0

The lot for Rs. 24 to a single purchaser. Apply to "R." care of "Bombay Gazette," Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE ENGLISH-built C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London. New Rubber-tyred BICYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

CARRIAGE REPAIRS of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES FURNISHED with the latest styled neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE and HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM.

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

HORNBY ROAD.

Having a Surplus Stock of TABLE LINEN, CUSHIONS, TABLE COVERS, &c., will, during August, dispose of same at prices considerably below cost.

WHISKIES.
TREACHER AND CO.'S
WELL-KNOWN BRANDS.
Imported from the Best Distilleries, and guaranteed as matured Spirit.

			Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S	"FINE OLD GLENLIVET," a Special Blend of Scotch Whisky, bottled only by ourselves, is unequalled in age and quality ... per doz.		24	0
Do.	SPECIAL LIQUEUR, a genuine Ripe Old Whisky ... Connoisseurs will fully appreciate its mellowness.	"	32	8
Do.	HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY, Phœnix Whisky ... A well-matured Spirit, exceptionally mellow to the taste.	"	26	0
Do.	"OLD IRISH" ... This is guaranteed as an old thoroughly ripe Spirit.	"	26	0
Do.	"DIABETES" WHISKY ... Is well matured, of mild and delicate flavour, and is the best stimulant a diabetic person can take.	"	25	0

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

NOTICE! NOTICE!! NOTICE!!!

SMOKERS in particular and the public in general are cautioned against the MISLEADINGLY STYLED INFERIOR QUALITY of CIGARETTES made in Aden and OUT OF EGYPT and called and sold as EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES in order to induce the public to believe that they came out really from Egypt.

The name EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES is the exclusive right and sole property of CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS, AND EXPORTERS of EGYPT ALONE. For by this name alone they have spread and are known and smoked as HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES ALL OVER THE WORLD.

To debar all such IMPROPERLY CALLED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, which are made in places out of Egypt, the Khedive by a decree, dated the 5th December, 1893, ordered the affixing of a SPECIAL GOVERNMENT STAMP on all boxes of Cigarettes exported from Egypt, so as to distinguish the GENUINE EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES from those made elsewhere of an inferior quality.

All the Boxes of our Cigarettes bear the EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT STAMP and hence Smokers need not entertain any apprehensions as to their genuineness.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY:—CAIRO (EGYPT).
BRANCHES—CALCUTTA, RANGOON and LONDON.
AGENCIES—In all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.
DEPOT:—20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SMOKE
LIVIERATO & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.
FEW HINTS TO SMOKERS.

FOR the information of the Public, who are misled by blustering advertisements and induced to believe that the CIGARETTES made in Egypt are *THE ONLY GENUINE*, we beg to draw their attention to the following:—Egypt does not produce any Tobacco at all, and the Cigarettes manufactured there are of Turkish Tobacco, the same as our own Cigarettes. There is no difference, therefore, between the Cigarettes made in Egypt and those made in Aden, as both of them are made of the same Turkish Tobacco and by the same Cigarette Makers, with the only difference that purchasers of Cigarettes made in Egypt have to pay nearly double the prices of those made in Aden.

We, therefore, request all Cigarette Smokers to try a box of the Cigarettes made in Aden, and convince themselves of the above facts.

GENERAL AGENTS:
V. FUCILE & CO.,
BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105 MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAUERKRAUT IN TINS.
ITALIAN MIXED FRUITS PRESERVE IN SYRUP AND MUSTARD IN lb. TINS.
URAL-CAVIAR, ANCHOVIES SALTED (LOOSE.)
BLACK OLIVES IN OIL (Loose). SAUERKRAUT IN GLASS JARS.
GERMAN, FRENCH AND ITALIAN ASPARAGUS.
CHARTREUSE YELLOW AND GREEN. KUMMEL.
BENEDICTINE, LITRE AND ½ LITRE FLASKS, MARASCHINO DE ZARA.
CORVO, CAPRI, MALAGA, BARBERA, AND CHIANTI WINES.
CREMES AND LIQUEURS, ASSORTED.
MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILLES,
SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

FLAMMARION
A NEAT AND COMPACT BINOCULAR.
OFFERS THE GREATEST FIELD, POWER AND TELESCOPIC VISION IN THE COMPASS OF A SMALL GLASS.

Perfect Construction, High Power, Large Field.	THE FLAMMARION BINOCULARS.	Acute Definition, Portability Light.

For its size is Unequalled for Military, Naval and Sporting Purposes.
"JUMELLE 'FLAMMARION' CONSTRUITE SOUS LE PATRONAGE DE L'ILLUSTRE ASTRONOME."
Many British and Native Regiments now use the "FLAMMARION."
A SPECIMEN GLASS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.
"Flammarion" Field Glass, Cash Rs. 32, Credit Rs. 35.
"Flammarion" Opera Glass " " 20 " " 22.
Special quotations for large numbers to Regiments. Above prices include Military brown leather case with belt, slings and shoulderstraps for Field Glasses, and Morocco leather cases for Opera Glasses.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA,
MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR,"
CATALOGUE.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"
BRAND.
THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"
Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in
Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS." Ring.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.
PACKED in BOXES of 25 at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000
ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.
FORT, BOMBAY.
SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.	WHISKIES.	WINES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.	ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.	SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA CHAMPAGNE, HOOK, CLARET, BURGUNDY, LIQUEURS.
JULES ROBINS O. P.	WATSON'S CLUB.	FROM
COURVOISIERS	GILBEY'S PROVOST.	THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS.
AUSTRALIAN	" SPEY ROYAL.	W & A GILBEY, J. & C. WHITE
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.	DAWSON'S PERFECTION.	HEIDSIECK & Co. K. & F. CAN ORS
THOS DUNKIN'S.	UAM VAR.	IO, SICARD, BRETON & HOARD,
&c. &c., &c.	MATHEE'S 3 Stars.	&c. &c. &c.
	&c. &c. &c.	

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION IN THE TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN BHUSAVAL AND AMALNER.

ON and after WEDNESDAY next, the 21st August, 1901, and until further notice, the UP and DOWN MIXED TRAINS between BHUSAVAL and AMALNER will RUN to the following revised time table,—

	H. M.		H. M.
Bhusaval ..... D.	6 15	Amalner ..... D.	11 30
Jalgaon Junction... A.	9 5	Jalgaon Junction. D.	16 25
Jalgaon Junction... D.	9 35	Jalgaon Junction. D.	17 5
Amalner ..... A.	12 15	Bhusaval ..... A.	19 45

For detailed timings see the notice exhibited at Principal stations.

H. C. RADFORD,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 14th of August, 1901.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS who TOOK PART in the recent CENSUS OPERATIONS in Bombay City are hereby invited to be present in the TOWN HALL at 9-30 A. M. on THURSDAY, August 29th, when His EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR will ADDRESS the Volunteer and Official Members of the Census Staff. Tickets of admission should be applied for in advance and will be issued by the Undersigned at the Municipal Office.

S. M. EDWARDES, I.C.S.
Census Officer, Bombay City.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

A DEBENTURE LOAN of Rs. 1,20,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and having a currency of 30 years, will be raised by the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras. Full particulars of the terms and conditions whereof are notified in pages 239 and 240 of the supplement to the "Fort St. George Gazette," dated 13th August, 1901.

Tenders should be sent into this office, with deposit, addressed to the President, by NOON, on the 9th of September, 1901.

The allotment should be fully paid up on or before the 9th of October, 1901.

Mr. S. HUSAIN,
Revenue Officer.

Revenue Department, Municipal Office, Madras, 5th August, 1901.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF OLD MATERIAL, RAILS, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON, STEEL CROSSINGS, WHEELS, ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M., (Gun Fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of August, 1901, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bandar.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the Company's authorized forms, which will be supplied on application to the Undersigned at his office.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 2-8 must accompany each Tender form as a guarantee of good faith and due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit, without the Company having to prove anything by the transaction.

PAYMENT.—Must be made to the Company's Cashier on receipt of the acceptance of offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to Tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from date of acceptance of Tender.

R. P. W. STRONG,
Ag. General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 14th August, 1901.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

DEBENTURE LOAN.

11 LAKHS BEARING INTEREST AT 4 per cent.

REPAYABLE 1st JUNE, 1943.

WITH the SANCTION of the Government of India, the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay is prepared to receive until 12 Noon, Bombay time, of WEDNESDAY the 21st August, 1901, sealed tenders for a 4 per cent. debenture loan of 11 lakhs forming the 2nd instalment of a loan of 24 lakhs for Sewerage and Water Works.

Further particulars as to the form of tender, amount of deposit, date of payment of accepted tendered amounts, etc. etc. can be obtained on application to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

It is not the intention of this Municipality to raise any further loans this year.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 18th July, 1901.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 2,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Sale of valuable and handsome French-polished, beatwood and cane household furniture of artistic design, one splendid sweet toned mahogany piano by Mears. Rose & Co., fiddle, guitar, cornet, bicycle (Quadrant pattern), Java birds, glass, plated and porcelainware, table ornaments, vases, pictures, door curtains, Persian carpets, Chinn and coir matting, Hippingdie's cooking stove, utensils, choice plants in pots, valuable library consisting of English, French, German, and Italian books, wearing apparel, victoria (carriage), the property of the late Professor O. S. PEDRAZA.

By order of Madame Pedraza, sole Executrix of the last Will and Testament of the late Professor O. S. Pedraza, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th August, 1901, at 2 p.m. at the top floor of the Albert Building, Hornby Row, Fort, the whole of the household furniture, piano, carriage, garden plants, library, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT CHINCHPOOGLY, AND ON THE EAST SIDE OF CHAKLA ON SECOND ROAD BHATWADA STREET.

HIGH COURT—O. C. J.

Suit No. 166 of 1901.

Haji Sulleman Ebrahim and Harun Janmahomed, Plaintiffs,
vs.
Hawabai and others ..... Defendants

Under instructions from Mr. N. C. Macleod, the Receiver appointed in this suit, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction the following immoveable property, on the following days and hours, on the premises:—

On SATURDAY, the 24th day of August, 1901, at 4 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situate at Chinchpoogly, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement twelve hundred and eleven and two hundred and nineteen square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 1971 (7) street No. 316, and bounded as (is at present) on the east by the property of Haji Tyeb Ahmji, on the west by the road belonging to the Company, on the north by the property belonging to the Company, and on towards the south by the Kala Chowkey Road.

On SATURDAY, the 31st August, 1901, at 4 p.m. on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of ground, with the messuage or tenement standing thereon, on the east side of Chakla or 2nd Coombharwada Street, without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 141 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector or Bombay under Old No. 639 and Old Survey No. 1407, and New Survey No. 2268, which said messuage or tenement is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 16 and which said premises are bounded on the north by a passage, and the house of Bhimji Ibamji, on the south by the house of Abdul Rahim Ali, on the east by the house of Thacker Dewji Premjee, and on the west by the said Chaklia or 2nd Coombharwada Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Framjee and Dinshaw, Attorneys for the Receiver, Oriental Buildings, or to the Undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT TAKWADI, KALBADEVI ROAD.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

(Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 430 of 1900.

Vithaldas Mancharam Pakvasa and others ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Fardoonji Sheriarji Bharucha and another ..... Defendants

By order of Mr. N. C. Macleod, Receiver and Special Commissioner appointed in this above suit under order dated the 8th August, 1901, and pursuant to the decree absolute for sale dated the 10th day of June, 1901, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 26th day of August, 1901, at 1 p.m. on the premises, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, the first defendant, the following property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land, the Fazendar being the brother of Saint Francis of the Church of S. N. de Esperance, admeasuring 800 square yards more or less, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 379 and street No. 17-18, all which premises are situate at Takwadi, Kalbadevi Road, in the Court House, belonging to the said Pestonjee Bhoot in Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on the east and south by the vacant land and the building of the Small Causes Court, Bombay, on the west by the house of Govind Tekriwalla, and on the north formerly by the house of Sujina Nalkin and now of Bahaji Devocha.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Tyebjee, Dayabhai and Co., Attorneys for the said Receiver, and Special Commissioner, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 13th August, 1901.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Rule.

POLO! POLO!! POLO!!! BROOM & Co., Calcutta, supply the whole POLO PLAYING world with their noted Pole Sticks and Balls: order from them only if reliable articles are wanted.

BIRTHDAY and WEDDING PRESENTS, Engagement, Signet and Fancy Gem Rings, Bracelets, Brooches, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Chains, Scarf Pins, Lockets, Links, Studs and all sorts of Jewellery always ready in stock. Descriptions, Costs and Monograms engraved on Presentation Articles in best artistic style.—P. MEHTA and Co., 69 Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

TANTALUS FRAMES.—One, two and three bottles in various designs and various prices fitted in solid English Oak frames with best plated mounts. From Rs. 20.—MARCKS and Co. Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per bottle.—THOMSON and STANTON, 8, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WANGHUI CANES, Burnt Ash, Olive Green, and Browns, Rs. 2 each. Silver Mounted, Rs. 2-8 each. Choice Walking Sticks, New Handles, Sterling Silver Mounts, Quite News. Inspection invited.—ASQUITH & LORD, LD., Opposite Clock Tower.

GRAND PRIX received by the SINGER Co., for their WORLD RENOWNED SEWING-MACHINES is the highest award than a Gold Medal received by other Sewing Machines of less merit.

NEW NOVELTIES in PLATEDWARE, Suitable for Ladies or Gents, for New Year, Wedding and such occasion, at Cheapest Prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

"DUBONNET" Tonic and Apetiser WINE is specially recommended to tonify the digestive organs and as an excellent specific against the want of appetite weakness and anæmia. Rs. 2-4 per bottle.—THE GENERAL AGENCY, Church Gate Street, FORT.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, by DIMITRINO and Co. at Cairo, known for their exquisite flavour and fine aroma from Rs. 2-4 to 4-8 per 100. Fresh consignments by every alternate Mail Steamer, D. MERWAN & Co., Cigar Merchants, 30, Medows Street, Bombay.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE POOP purveyed in the Bazar for price and quality. Rs. 4-12 per cwt. and 2 per bag. Trial order will prove my recommendation. Free delivery. Apply to GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Peon Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and prices. MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

JOHN NIMROD'S celebrated "BLOOD POWDERS"—Systematically eradicates Red and Common Mange in Dogs and drives ticks and fleas away. Rs. 2.—HALSE, SONS & Co., Manufacturing Veterinary Chemists, Byculla.

ELECTROPLATE RESTORED, REPAIRS, Silver and Gold-plating of the highest class, carried out by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medow Street, Bombay.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son, Alvgrad, & Co. and other Manufacturers. For rates, &c., Apply STEPHENSON & Co., 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

HALF TOLA grey granite NOTE PAPERS 100 with Envelopes embossed in color with your three letters monogram with die Rs. 8; for 200, Rs. 10. Price list free.—HENDRE & Co., Poona City.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL. A fine grade of AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL. 125° Fire Test, imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York. Price Rs. 4-2 per case.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Carrimbhoy Hirji, at Rs. 5-8-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-4-2 per case, at Bandora.

EDUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical Stonecutters give guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the occasion of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I, I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date Price Rs. 5, with postage 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CLEARANCE of 24 Hand Gramophones, 360 Records for same, 22 American Whalebone Buggy Whips, and various Novelties at Half Price. Apply THE BOMBAY TRADING SYNDICATE, opposite Custom House.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PHICK, Rs 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

RAIN—Most of our constituents are under the impression that good photographs cannot be taken on a wet or cloudy day. This is a mistake. Our STUDIO is specially adapted for producing best results during rainy or cloudy weather when the light is soft and most suitable for artistic work. Special Reduced Rates for outdoor photography such as Polo, Cricket, Football, Lawn Tennis, &c., &c. For particulars apply to the Manager, RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers, Hornby Row, Bombay.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

LOANS.—ADVANCES made on approved security of all descriptions, Transactions strictly confidential. Terms moderate. Apply S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., House and Financial Agents, 17 Bank Street, Fort.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phonix, Imona, Aeolians, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained Workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching. Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xylocidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In bottles, Ans. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 32 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including postage.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE-POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE VON MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as tables, chairs, tranays, glass sideboards, chairs, revolving office table, dining tables.
1 gold hunting watch by James McCabe, London.
1 gold open face watch by James McCabe, London.
1 detective and camera.
6 dozens bentwood cane chairs.
1 gold pebble spectacle, by Lawrence and Mayo.
1 new carpet, 40 ft. 6 in. by 27 ft. 6 in. of rich colour and design, manufactured to order at Bhavnagar State Jail.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General the effects of the late Mr. Thomas Edwin Cochrane, consisting of teakwood furniture, bentwood chairs, crockery, lamps plated ware, table ornaments, Dendall typewriter, wearing apparel, clock, Chubb's cash-box, books, gladstone bags, trunks, Wheeler and Wilson's foot sewing machine, carpets etc.

AT 2 P.M.

Several ladies and gents' bicycles.
1 light victoria complete.
1 strong built office shigram.
1 glass-fronted double seated brougham.
1 second-hand landau.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA FIDE SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

Auction Sale of Superior Woollen Worsted Costings, Diagonal Venetians, Tweeds, Trouser Flannels, Woollen Flowered Creppons, Fancy Cotton Shirtings, etc.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms by order of the concerned, a consignment of superior woollen and cotton goods arrived per s.s. Gaekdinia, consisting of all wool superfine and coloured reaction cloth, black and blue serge, venetian and jubilee costings, corkscrew coatings, Scotch tweed, fancy coloured tweed flannels, black and blue serge, coloured, twisted, and home spun coatings, coloured woollen venetian and serge worsted, white serge, woollen suiting flannels, fancy coloured flowered woollen creppons, cotton washing tweed and Oxford shirtings, etc.

The pieces which are from 3 to 24 yards in length will be sold singly to suit purchasers.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

GRAND AUCTION SALE of New Designed Majolica and Terra-cotta ware and Bentwood Furniture, 12 Austrian Safes, and large size Musical Box, etc.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st, and FRIDAY, the 23rd Inst. at 2 p.m., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, by order of the concerned the following:—

New designed Majolica Jardiniers, flower pots, figures and busts, new designed bentwood sofas and chairs of different patterns, marble top tables, tea stands, 12 to 48 in., 12 large and small new Austrian safes, Onyx marble clocks, teapoys and telescopic lamps, transparent porcelainware, American plated ware, keyless drawing room clocks, new design box with 3 spare rollers playing Hindoostani tunes, mechanical singing bird, Brussel's carpets, mirror brackets, bicycles etc.

Catalogues are published and the goods are on view.

The above goods are of rare discription and is well worth a visit. ***.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Rutherfield Street, Forbes Street, Fort, opposite the office of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., and next to Temple Bar Hotel the valuable and neat French-polished teak and blackwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture of the latest design by Roberts, Devji Canji, and others, new designed set of drawing-room sofas and chairs plain brass and nickel sideboard, cutlery, plated ware, cottage piano by Boundy, English ice box, singing canaries in cage, Brussels carpets, lamps by Hinks and Ditmar, English clock in case, iron safe, pictures, table ornaments, singer's hand sewing machine etc. the property of Mr. F. A. BORRETT proceeded up-country.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT CAMATIPOORA CENTRE ROAD.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Messrs. Cursetjee Bolsra and Co., the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Ebrahim Essa and Jeewabhai and Hajrabai, daughters of the late Cassum Essa (both are minors under the age of 18 years) by their uncle and natural guardian the said Ebrahim Esse, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 22nd day of January, 1901, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of land or ground, together with the messuage or tenement, standing thereon, situate at Camatteepoora Centre Road, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, fronting the said Camatteepoora Centre Road on the east side thereof, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 79 and seven-tenths square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 3895—3896, new No 10546, old Survey Nos. 3470—3471 and new Survey No. 6148, and assessed in the books of the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Taxes under E. Ward No. 2216, Street Nos. 49—53, and bounded on or towards the north by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the south by Camatteepoora Fifth Street, on or towards the east by the property of Bismillaba, widow of Syed Abdul Rahimoo, and on or towards the west by the said Camatteepoora Centre Road, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Victoria Building, Parel, near the B. B. and C. I. Rly. Parel Station, and opposite the Lakshmidas Mill, the valuable and neat French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture by Derjee Canjee and others, rich crockery and glassware, best plateware, sweet-toned square piano, Collard and Collard, Singer sewing machine, rich table ornaments, Chinese vases, bedpost lamps, standard and Delhi clocks, powerful bay waler-horse, Calcutta built dog cart, harness, lady's and gent's "Swift" bicycles, large size cooking stove, etc. the property of Mr. E. H. Barnes, manager Damodar Mill, proceeded to England.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on account of the concerned, a large valued and valuable collection of jewellery consisting of lady's gold self closing bracelets fitted with watches and pearls, diamonds, rubies and emeralds, gold and silver brooches set with pearls, rubies and diamonds, engagements and presentation rings set with pearls, rubies, diamonds and sapphires, gold guard chains and watch guards, lady's gold and silver watches, necklets with diamonds, locket earrings, bracelets set with diamond, rubies and sapphires, brooches, gent's watch guards, gold rings set with diamond, rubies, pearls, gent's and ladies' gold silver and metal watches, watch chains, wedding and birth day presents, lady's 18 carat rolled gold bracelets, gent's 14 carat gold watches, a handsome silver tea set complete, shawl, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 19th August, 1901.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF RED LEAD.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the Port Trust Warehouses, No. 1, Prince's Dock, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Inventor Kasuljee Allibhoy:—

Ex. s.s. Rudelsburg—
EA—80 kegs each 1 cwt net genuine red lead.
Ex. s.s. Wartburg—
„ 80 kegs each 1 cwt net genuine red lead.
Ex. s.s. Lindenfels—
„ 80 kegs each 1 cwt net genuine red lead.
Ex. s.s. Rudesheimer—
„ 80 kegs each 1 cwt net genuine red lead.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 19th August, 1901.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNDIVIDED 23-ANS SHARE IN VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, situate at Bhusaree Moholla or Baloo Sarang Street.

That in exercise of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 8th October, 1896, made between Shurutfally Mossabhoy, the mortgagor of the one part, and the mortgagees of the other part, and under the instructions of the Mortgagees, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises at Baloo Sarang Street on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m. (subject to conditions of sale which will then be produced) the property which is described as follows in the said Indenture of Mortgage: That is to say, all that undivided two-thirds part or share and all other the share, estate, and interest of Shurutfally Mossabhoy in all that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground belonging to Borah Sumeoodin Tyabally, together with the messuages, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of Bhusaree Moholla, or Ba oo Sarang Street, in the Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and which said house and premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No 151, Street Nos. 221-26, street Sarang street B ward and containing by admeasurement in breadth 16 feet and in length 84 or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and are bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the east by the said Bhusaree Moholla or Baloo Sarang Street, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the property of Hajia Hassan Nemsey, and on or towards the south by the property of Meeya Mahomed Salley Dhoro, and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Shurutfally Mossabhoy.

The conditions of sale can be seen at the office of the Auctioneers or of Messrs. Little and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at the Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 19th August, 1901.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

FOR SALE AND HIRE.

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers, Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cazi Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and made for Hall, Drawing, Office, and Bed-room also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate prices.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

INSURANCES.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED ..... Rs. 11,51,60,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS ... Rs. 1,94,80,000

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 4,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death or Endowment in 20 years.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	158 6 0	30	220 5 0	30	222 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	229 0 0
40	189 9 0	40	262 15 0	40	334 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1900.

£ 13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 5 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 13 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	25 10 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

GORAKHPUR BANK LD.,
GORAKHPUR,

ACCOUNTS OF WHICH ARE AUDITED BY
Messrs. MEUGENS, KING & SIMSON,

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, CALCUTTA

Last DIVIDEND paid at 9 per cent. The Shares of Rs. 100 each are available at Rs. 120.

Further particulars and detailed Rules for Fixed Deposits and Prudential Deposits, &c., on application to

MAHADEVA PRASAD,
MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa,
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed ..... Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 12,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
„ 1 Year	5
„ 6 Months	4½
„ 3 Months	4

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July, 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ..... $ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
Wm. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G.
JOHN WALTER.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAMOA.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accr

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

EXPRESS TRAINS FOR POONA RACES.

SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAINS will RUN between VICTORIA TERMINUS, BOMBAY, and POONA, on 17th, 21st and 24th August, 1901, for the convenience of Passengers wishing to attend the Poona Races.

DOWN TRAIN.	H. M.	UP TRAIN.	H. M.
Victoria T. Bombay ... D.	12 30	Poona ... D.	20
Poona ... A.	16 47	Victoria T. Bombay A.	23 6

A DINING CAR will be attached to these Special Trains.

Tickets for journey and meals must be purchased at Victoria Terminus the day previous to departure.

For Fares and all other particulars see the Notice exhibited at Stations, or application can be made to the Station Master, Victoria Terminus.

H. C. RADFORD,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 12th August, 1901.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana, will be held in the PAVILION, on MONDAY, the 19th August, 1901, at 6 P.M.

R. M. WATSON SMYTH,
MARSHALL F. REED,
Joint Hony. Secretaries.

CLUB OF WESTERN INDIA.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Club, on TUESDAY, August 20th, at 6-30 A.M.

ALLAN MOSS, Major,
Secretary.

Poona, July 29th, 1901.

NOTICE.

GONDAL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

IN ACCORDANCE with the desire of His Highness the THAKORE SAHEB of Gondal it is proposed to open in Gondal a Boarding House or Hostel in connection with the Girls' High school for the benefit of Students who cannot take advantage of the Grassia College. The Hostel will be conducted by a properly qualified and experienced House Master, who, under the general supervision of the Educational Inspector, will look after the welfare of the students and will pay special attention, to their Physical, Moral and Mental Training.

At least 50 applications for admission will be required before the Hostel can be opened.

All applications for admission from candidates or on their behalf will be registered in the order in which they will be received and admissions into the Hostel will be made in the same order. After all the places have been filled up the remaining applicants will have to wait till there are vacancies.

The year will be divided into two terms from 1st January to 23rd May and from 1st July to 23rd November.

Students who will take advantage of this Hostel will have to pay as fees Rs. 10/- per year. These fees will be payable in advance by equal instalments of Rs. 5/- each before the commencement of each term.

Further particulars will, upon application, be furnished by the State Educational Inspector and Deputy Educational Inspector who will send copies of the Prospectus and answer enquiries.

Parents or Guardians of Candidates for admission are requested to send their applications in writing to the Undersigned.

R. A. TURKHAD,
Educational Inspector, Gondal.

Gondal, 13th July, 1901.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 705 OF 1899.

MERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE CAMA and HORMUSJEE MUNCHERJEE CAMA, both of Bombay Parsee inhabitants, the former residing at Peddar Road without the Fort of Bombay, and the latter at Napean Sea Road without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

&

NOWROJEE NUSSERWANJEE THOONTHI also of Bombay Parsee inhabitant residing at Sindi Abdul Rehman Street without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 14th day of June, 1901, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Hon. Court at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY the 4th day of September, 1901, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and the Defendant in the following property, viz :—

All that piece of Batty ground situate at or near Kamalee-pura or the Cross Road leading to the Grant Road in the Island of Bombay and containing by admeasurement Thirty thousand square feet, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the North by the property formerly of Mr. Tanner but now by the property of Esss Fudis, on the South by the Forss Road, on the East by the property formerly of Nowrojee Shapurjee Goonreesar but now of the Napier Foundry, and on the West by the property formerly of Burjorjee Sorabjee Lyawalla but now by the property of Injee Adam Sendick and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 43, and 45 and 1 to 4, and Ward No. 2/38 to 2/97 and 2/97, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. and which premises are situate in the Sub-district of the Registrar of Bombay.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Mr. KHARSHEDJEE B. SHROFF, Attorney for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 11, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 15th day of May, 1901.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

THE INDIAN LAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, whereby the liability of a Shareholder is limited to the amount of his Shares.

Capital—Rupees Five Lakhs, divided into 5,000 Shares of Rupees 100 each.

At present Shares of the value of Rs. 3,26,000 will be allotted, out of which Shares of Rs. 1,26,000 will be given to Mr. Motabhoy Bhikhajee Contractor in part payment for the purchase of the Land from him by the Company, and the remaining Rs. 2,00,000 are offered to the Public.

Payment for the Shares will have to be made as under:—

Rs. 10, at the time of applying for the Shares.
Rs. 30, one month after the date of application for Shares.
Rs. 10, two months after the date of application for Shares.

DIRECTORS :

SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.
THE HON'BLE MR. DAJI ABAJI KHARE, B.A., LL.B., J.P.
RUSTOMJEE BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Esq., J.P.
MOTABHOY BHIKHAJEE CONTRACTOR, Esq., (Ex-Officio.)

SOLICITORS :

MESSRS. NANU AND HORMUSJEE.

BANKERS :

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AGENTS :

MESSRS. MOTABHOY BHIKHAJEE, & Co.

THE above Company is formed for purchasing extensive Tracts of Land admeasuring in all about 6,000 acres situate in the District of Thana, and owned by Mr. Motabhoy Bhikhajee Contractor, and to bring them under cultivation, and develop the resources thereof. Portions of land are already under grass, rice, and bagayet cultivation, while some portion is yet to be reclaimed and put under cultivation.

Mr. Motabhoy Bhikhajee, the vendor of the Lands and a Member of the Agents' Firm, has guaranteed for 10 years Dividend at 6 per cent. per annum on the subscribed Capital.

That portion of the land alone which is under grass cultivation, brings in at present a net income of Rs. 12,000 a year, and is expected to go on giving increased income every year.

As at present Shares of the value of Rs. 2,00,000 only are offered to the Public and the net income from grass land alone is Rs. 12,000, there is a certainty of Subscribers getting every year at least 6 per cent. Dividend on their Shares irrespective of the guarantee mentioned above.

Further particulars can be learnt from the Company's Prospectus, Copies of which, and the Forms for Application for Shares, can be obtained from the Company's Office, No. 19, Hummum Street, Fort.

MOTABHOY BHIKHAJEE & Co.,
Agents.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An

indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Office and Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Aug. 16.

2½ per cent. Consols	94 5-8	=	+ 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-2	=	unchanged.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100	=	..
2½ per cent. Govt. Securities	94 7-8	=	+ 1-16
Silver in London	28 1-2	=	+ 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25 22	=	+ 1-2
.. New York	4 87 3-8	=	+ 1-3
Discount, Bank of England	3 per cent	=	unchanged.
.. Short London Bills	2 3-8	..	= ..
.. Indian Bank Bills	3	..	= — 1-8

Amount paid into Bank of England ... £ 75,000
Silver to Bombay ... £ 100,000
.. Calcutta ... £ 30,000
Gold to Bombay ... £ 30,000
.. Calcutta ... £ 40,000

Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet but steady. Total sales 7,000 bales; sold on speculation and for export, 500 bales; Sarass, nil; Imports, 2,000 bales; Spot, 4 15-32 plus 1-32. Arrivals closed steady.

Liverpool Futures—

Aug.	Aug-Sep.	Nov-Dec.	Feb-Mar.	May-June
4 23	4 19	4 5	4 3	4 4
+3	+2	+1	+1	+1

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	2,000	bales.
Do. last year	100	..
Exports to Great Britain	nil	..
Do. to Continent	6,000	..
Mid-Uplands	8	..
Futures, month of Sept.	7 23	
Do. do. Dec.	7 43	

Liverpool futures—

Aug.	Aug-Sep.	Nov-Dec.	Feb-Mar.	May-June.
4 23	4 22	4 7	4 5	4 6
+2	+3	+2	+2	+2

Total visible supply	1,430,000	
.. of which is East Indian	122,000	
.. stock in London	10,000	
.. quantity in sight	10,190,000	

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, AUG. 17.

EXCHANGE.

The market is very firm with all banks quoting 1s. 3 15-16d Bank T. T. and a possibility of 1-32 better for near delivery. For credits 1s. 4 3-32d was available for the mail, but at the close the quoted rate is 1s. 4 1-8d. We hear of little enquiry during the day. We quote :—

Bank T. T. and Demand	1s. 3 15-16d.
3 months' sight credits	1s. 4 1-8d.
Do .. Francs	199 1-4
30 days' sight Hongkong	143 1-2
Do. Shanghai	194
Do. Japan	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

This market is quiet but steady with business reported to a moderate extent at 97 3-8 and 97 5-16 for next settlement.

SEEDS.

The price of linseed continues to rise, Rs. 11 having been paid to-day, with several buyers at the rate and few sellers. For new crop Rs. 9-2 to Rs. 3 has been paid for March delivery and Rs. 8-15 for April-May. Rapeseed remains steady at Rs. 6 15 for Brown Delhi. Poppy seed is also steady and unchanged at Rs. 9-3 and Cartorseed is quoted Rs. 34.

COTTON.

The inquiry for ready cotton continues, and heavy shipments for Japan are now proceeding. Prices remain practically unchanged. The Sutia market is steadier with quotations Rs. 1 higher than yesterday.

FREIGHT.

A trifling business is reported to-day, but at rising rates 15s. 6d. has been paid for Antwerp ready loading, and is now the quotation for open ports August. The Hansa line having recently booked some good lines in Bombay and Karchi, is now practically full for September, and quotes 15s. 6d. for small lots. The Austrian Lloyds continues to book at 16s. for September, their rate being the same to the end of the year. Rubattino is 13s. 6d. seeds 14s. - 6d. cotton with a small enquiry.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 13th August as compared with the statement of 30th August :—

LIABILITIES.	August 6. Rs.	A.	P.	August 13. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,06,50,000	0	0	1,06,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,62,92,874	14	9	1,72,54,601	5	9
Other Deposits, &c.	7,10,57,848	9	4	6,74,29,911	11	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,53,975	0	8	2,95,873	3	8
Sundries	15,38,351	7	1	14,30,330	2	3
Rs.	11,98,93,049	15	10	11,70,59,966	13	7

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government securities	60,77,520	8	0	49,52,923	8	0
Other authorised investments	86,85,129	0	0	86,13,339	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised securities	2,55,55,770	15	5	2,46,27,347	0	10
Accounts of Credit on do.	1,78,79,276	13	10	1,90,83,212	12	3
ills discounted, &c.	1,33,76,158	4	0	1,47,69,966	15	10
Balances with other Banks.	10,75,341	12	6	9,39,590	8	1
Bullion	2,384	2	0	2,934	2	0
Dead Stock	16,01,991	5	8	16,01,079	3	8
Stamps	12,774	13	9	12,380	2	7
Sundries	9,88,521	9	4	9,69,637	13	10
Cash, &c., at Head Office	2,17,31,268	12	10	1,69,61,379	8	1
Do. at Branches	2,29,12,890	11	6	2,45,34,989	3	9
Rs.	11,98,93,049	15	10	11,70,59,966	13	7

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	8,31,901	Inc.
Do. at Branches	1,36,825	Inc.
Other Deposits	36,58,587	Dec.
Post Bills	28,102	Dec.

ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	11,96,384	Dec.
Loans	9,33,383	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	16,03,9-8	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	13,91,465	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	47,68,940	Dec.
Cash at Branches	16,27,013	Inc.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 42m. Sun sets, 6h. 24m. High water, 1-36m., 1-54a. Low water, 7-49m., 7-55a.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

Public Meeting to perpetuate the memory of Sir D. M. Petit, First Baronet, Town Hall, 5 p.m.

Bombay Gymkhana, half-yearly General Meeting, 6 p.m.

P. and O. s. s. Bengal expected to arrive from China at 11 a.m.

NAG PUNCHMI FAIR.—The annual Nag-Punchmi Fair will be held in the Bellasis Road on Monday next.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay, &c., via Tuticorin and Colombo, per s. s. Umfuli, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m., on Friday, the 23rd instant.

PUBLIC MEETING.—The Public Meeting called by the Sheriff to consider what steps should be taken to perpetuate the memory of the late Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., will be held in the Town Hall to-day, at 5 p. m.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held to-morrow at the Society's rooms. The papers to be read are "Our collection of Indian Pigeons, by E. H. Aitken" "Elephant Shooting in Upper Burma by E. R. Jardine, "On the deposits of fossil remains of extinct animals in the Sewalik Hills of the Punjab and North-West Provinces, by General W. J. Osborn," "The Lilies of Mahableshwar and others, by Mr. W. P. Symonds, I.C.S."

INSANITY AND SUICIDE.—At Matoonga on Saturday afternoon, Mr. C. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquiry, regarding the death of Bhickseeal, a young Hindu woman, aged fifteen years. The deceased resided with her parents in Parsi Bazaar Cross Lane, Fort. For the last three years she had not been in a proper state of mind. On the 15th instant she disappeared from home and a report was made to the Police. Two days after, her body was found floating in a well behind the Standard Buildings on Hornby Road. The jury returned a verdict that deceased committed suicide whilst in an unsound state of mind.

ALLEGED PUBLIC NUISANCE AT MATHERAN.

AT the High Court, Appellate Side, on Thursday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton disposed of an application for revision, in the case of Imperator against Hormusji N. Lord and Nowroji H. Lord, of a decision of Dr. M. Collie, Magistrate, second class, Matheran, who, in January last, convicted the two appellants of committing a public nuisance by throwing sullage water into the nullah, under section 33 of Bombay District Police Act 7 of 1867 and section 290 of the Penal Code; and sentenced them to pay a fine of ten rupees each. The Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare appeared for the appellants, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The two appellants and one Heera Birjia were charged before Dr. Collie. Accused No. 3 admitted having thrown water into the nullah bed, which flowed into Charlotte Lake, and was therefore, Dr. Collie held, guilty of an offence under section 290 Penal Code, and section 33, Bombay District Police Act, 1867. Accused Nos. 1 and 2, father and son, Dr. Collie remarked, were as a family concern in charge of the Clarendon Hotel. The evidence on the spot clearly indicated that sullage water was thrown or discharged there. When Dr. Collie visited the spot, water was overflowing the "taki" and discharging from the bathroom. Accused No. 1 was personally instructed by the Superintendent some time ago that no sullage or other filth should be discharged into the nullah, but that it should be taken away from the water shed. From actual evidence of the senses, Dr. Collie said, there was no doubt that a nuisance was committed, and that the public health was endangered. Even though discharged into pits, it was against orders. All three accused were found guilty. Nos. 1 and 2 were fined ten rupees each, and No. 3 two rupees.

An appeal from the above decision was heard in March last by Mr. J. Gnosal, sub-divisional magistrate, Kolaba, who confirmed the convictions under the first head and the sentences. Mr. Justice Candy, in giving the court's judgment, said: We must set aside the convictions of the two appellants and direct the fines, if paid, to be refunded. The sub-divisional magistrate upheld the convictions as coming under section 33 of the Bombay Act 7 of 1867, but he did not state the portion of the section which, in his opinion, was applicable. We cannot find any portion which meets the fact of the case. Whether the accused were guilty of an offence under any other law it is unnecessary to inquire.

Their lordships therefore set aside the convictions of, and the sentenced passed on, the two applicants, and directed the fines, if paid, to be refunded.

CHARGE OF RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday last, before Mr. T. J. Strangman, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Ingram charged one Fatoomal Callandas, a merchant and a shop-keeper with receiving a quantity of white silk yarn valued at Rs. 687, being stolen property, belonging to the Port Trustees. The property was missed on the night of the 12th instant, from the Victoria Dock, where the whole lot of yarn was kept in Shed No. 5. Inspector Chambers of the Dock Police in his evidence stated that the missing quantity of yarn weighed one hundred and four and a quarter pounds. According to certain information received the yarn was traced on Friday last to the shop of the accused in the third Bhoywada Lane in Bhooleshwar ward. The firm of Magandas Foolchand, who were the consignees of the shipment of the yarn gave information to the effect that that kind of yarn was not to be found in the market, and they identified the missing property as part of their consigned goods. The firm had in all 32 bales of white silk yarn to be shipped in the s.s. "Sanda," placed in the Victoria Dock in shed No. 5, whence one bale valued at Rs. 687 was missed on the night of the 12th. Inspector Chambers produced coverings, strings, and bales of the stolen property found in the shop of the accused which bore a similar likeness to the rest of the whole lot.

For the defence Mr. Velinker, pleader, said that a man named Vishnoodas Damodardas had on the 14th instant brought the stolen property to the accused and offered it for sale. Though the purchase was not made, yet Vishnoodas left the property with the accused stating he was returning in a day or two from Yeola near Nasik. But since then Vishnoodass had never appeared again, and the accused was arrested on Friday. Mr. Velinker applied for a grant of bail till Vishnoodas Damodardas be traced.

The magistrate admitted the accused to a bail of Rs. 3,000 and adjourned the hearing of the case.

BULLYING AND BLACKMAILING.

BEFORE the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton at the High Court, Appellate Side, on Thursday, was heard an application for revision of an order made in June last by Mr. E. M. Pratt, Sessions Judge of Sholapur-Sholapur, in the case of Imperator against Rama bin Yelappa and two others. They were charged with being persons who made a living by bullying and blackmailing, and were ordered to execute bonds to be of good behaviour for three years, failing which they should undergo rigorous imprisonment for three years, or until within such period the security was furnished.

Mr. Pratt, in his finding, said the case had been referred to his court under section 123 (2) by Mr. Painter, Magistrate of Sholapur. The accused had been ordered by the magistrate to execute bonds for good behaviour in their own recognisances in Rs. 200 each, with two sureties of Rs. 100 each, for a period of three years. The evidence had been fully discussed by the magistrate, and his order left no doubt that the case was a proper one for the application of the provisions of chapter 8, as the accused were shown to be persons who made a living by bullying and blackmailing. The amounts of the bond, however, seemed to Mr. Pratt to have been fixed without proper attention to the provision of section 118, Criminal Procedure Code. The bond in each case, Mr. Pratt said, must be one which there is some reasonable prospect of the accused being able to furnish. Mr. Pratt accordingly varied the order of the magistrate by directing that the accused execute bonds themselves in Rs. 50 each, with two fit sureties each in Rs. 25, to be of good behaviour for three years, failing which they shall undergo rigorous imprisonment for three years, or until within such period the security be furnished.

Their lordships dismissed the application summarily.

FERGUSON'S CEYLON HANDBOOK AND DIRECTORY for 1901 is a bulky red volume, giving besides the usual local information about residents, firms, postal, telegraph, shipping and trade arrangements, a statistical record of the progress and present condition of the Colony and of its chief industries. All the departments of the Public Service receive honourable and intelligent mention. All about land, tea, coffee, and other products of the Island, its minerals, its education, religion, and the customs of its widely differing inhabitants, imports and exports, expenditure, Governors, lakes, and climate is given in ungrudging fulness.

OFFICERS' WIVES.

YOUTHFUL MRS. GRUNDY.

ELLA was plain, decidedly plain; she was one of five sisters, and they were all plain. One had a well-shaped nose, another two good rows of teeth, a third long eye-lashes, but the general effect of the five was plain. Besides, personal charms, if not wholly obvious, seldom attract when faintly flickering through the strong glare of a family likeness. Plain Miss So-and-so, the only daughter, may be counted unique and interesting, but her five cousins, even if individually more attractive, will none of them, so to speak, even get "hung on the line."

Further, five sisters, when not living in actual splendour, have to go shares in the amenities of life, and the five shares dwindle somewhat in the process of distribution, so that the net portion of each is meagre. This reacts on the character—the mind of the maiden is chameleon-like, and takes a dull stage from dull surroundings, and to once earn the character of dulness is to commit a fault not easily redeemed.

Thus the outlook of the five girls was not rosy. They were emphatically dull and unattractive. Nothing but a unique, potent, propitious concatenation of circumstances was likely to raise any one of them even to the doubtful vantage point of a second-rate marriage. And yet one day Ella, who came third on the least, surprised her father, overwhelmed her mother, made her elder sister despair and field her youngest sisters with hope, by getting engaged to quite a nice young man.

The concatenation of circumstances was as follows: Ella went to stay with an old school-friend. That in itself was a great event. But the old school-friend had a brother, and this further enhanced the adventure. For he was a brother at home on leave from India, who was used to hard work, and now for a spell had no work to do; who was used to sport and manly occupations, and was now tied in a dull place with no outlet for his energies; and who, while naturally susceptible to feminine charms in general, was, after a long sojourn in frontier wildernesses, not severely critical of the particular examples that now came his way.

He discovered, as none before him had, that Ella was a really nice girl. Her unattractiveness was of the negative, not the positive order. Her dulness was not deadly. Judged by the exacting standard set up by the "blases" in a country too full of girls, of course she was dull and unattractive. As jaded by a fresh-run gallant from the North-West Frontier she was full of charm. Besides, she was for the time being taken out of that common-place setting that dimmed the lustre of the five sisters when regarded as a whole. Ella now shone, if not brightly, yet at all events as a single gem.

This then was the required constellation of circumstances. Dick, the old school-friend's brother, worked through the first stratum of dulness and plainness, and found repayment beneath. He and Ella got on, they grew friendly. They, so to speak, oiled each other's wheels, he learning the way of a man in maiden society better than it is learnt on the North-West Frontier, she surprising herself by the way she blossomed out under the sunshine of admiration. The mutual improvement impressed them both; as a tribute to it they fell in love with each other, and were very happy and got engaged, and at length were married.

It is difficult for a girl to get married without some feeling of exultation. If she is proud and pretty she may scorn undue rapture, but if she is humble and plain she is bound to feel at least the sense of a weight off her mind. The struggle for existence against odds in the world of beauty is over. She can now accept with equanimity the view that, according to the abstract theories on the subject, she may be undeniably plain, but she has henceforth at her side a concrete example of the practical power of her charms. She has made one man love her and actually marry her; therefore she is in effect proud, once and for all, to be both loveable and captivating. She can rest, therefore, on her oars, and watch her maiden sisters strain and strive and struggle. The role of the dignified, though young matron, whose struggles are over, suits her better and is an easier part to play.

So Ella exulted; she took the battle of life was over. She was done to love her husband, and to be a good wife, rapt in peace and security.

But then Dick's leave came to an end, and they sailed for India.

India surprised Ella. She found that the theory of "resting on your oars" did not apply to married life in India. The married ladies in India disgusted her. She found herself in a large station full of ladies as well as of men. She found the struggle for existence among the matrons of India fiercer than that among the maidens at Home. Besides, there was no real objective in India, as there had been at Home. At Home for the maiden there was always the chance of matrimony, but to the married lady in India the disheartening fact was ever present that you were already married and done for, and that yet you had to scheme and strive more fiercely than of old, and with no objective save the vague, though imperious need of being popular, and in the swim.

And men were so different in India. They were no longer tame creatures, in or near the bosom of their families. They were wild things, living on wild excitements, who judged ladies' society as an interior kind of game permissible on non-polo days. In short, you had fewer wares to offer, being already married, and had to contend against fiercer odds, both against the women who were skilled at the game with the wisdom of years, and also against the uncompromising attitude of the men.

Ella hated it all. She decided to keep out of it, and to stick to the insular notions of society strictly subordinated to domestic bliss of matrimony rising superior to paltry external triumphs.

She stuck to these notions and kept out of it, till the sense of being out of it told on her and told on Dick too. They chafed under the sense of isolation, while she felt herself a failure, and he felt vaguely that his wife was not playing up for him. So at last she abandoned the insular notions, and plunged belated into the vortex, only to find herself badly equipped for battling with the elements. Shyness among strange faces brought back all her dulness. Diffidence added plainness to the ever plain expression.

She schemed her scheme. She asked the right men to her house, but they had other engagements, and continued to ignore her; at dances, She tried to be at her ease and "pally" with her lady acquaintances in that horrid little club-room at the Club. But feminine club-life was foreign to her instincts, and overwhelming external forces drove her into her shell.

She had been a failure as the prophetess of domesticity; she was doubly a failure as the gay lady of fashion.

With this second failure she lost her hold on the happiness that was hers already, while striving after that which was beyond her reach. In aiming at being the gay lady of fashion she blunted her taste for domestic bliss. Dick's love became a dull thing when no other man would look at her. Cosy evenings at home were merely another way of spelling boredom, when their next-door neighbours were so constantly dining out. Dick was handsome and danced as well as any one in the station, but a valse with that pigeon-toed A.A-G. or a polka with that bearded Deputy Commissioner would have brought her nearer to celestial motion than any of their own husband's graceful partnership.

Then the time came when even matrimony, scorned as it was, had to be eliminated. The hot weather came. Ella went to the hills, and Dick stayed in the plains without prospect of leave.

The hills were even worse than the plains. There were more women jostling each other, and fewer male pawns in the game. Ella was much alone, and had to begin the up-hill task of scraping acquaintance all over again. She could not go back to that domestic life, unsatisfactory as it had been, for the thermometer forbade it, and meanwhile she was proving less of a social success than ever.

She was near when she met Mrs. Abingdon. Mrs. Abingdon took her in hand and treated her. Whether her actions were prompted by kindness as well as by a knowledge of the use of proteges, I cannot say. Whether her treatment was a success, the reader must decide.

Mrs. Abingdon's battle in the vortex of Anglo-Indian society had been fought long ago. She had emerged triumphant, emerged to be a leader by the nose of men, and—greater feat still—a leader by the hand of a guileless woman.

She took up Ella, took her up as a child takes up a doll to dress it, or as a painter stares on a clean canvas or a sculptor on a new lump of clay. Ella was a lump of flat, pliable, uninteresting clay. If moulded to reflect Mrs. Abingdon's genius, she would be transformed into a superior article.

It was very nice to be befriended, very nice to be introduced, very nice to be never left dull, very nice to be taught the short cuts to social success. The sculptor chiselled very gently, and moulded Ella into an arch, stylish, sprightly creature, while she scarcely felt the deft manipulation. Ella lost her shyness and her awkwardness, learnt a ready knack of repartee both the repartee of the lips and of the eyes, learnt to provide the excitement that the men demanded in default of polo, and learnt the limits and the limitations of her own figure, and the true relation between the female from divine and its more divine adornments. Mrs. Abingdon regarded her creation approvingly, and decided that the result was very good.

In a feverish kind of way Ella was very happy. She thought little of her husband in these days. Married life on orthodox lines had not been a success, and besides, Mr. Abingdon's creed excluded the worship of husbands, and Ella's very existence in its new aspect depended for a time at any rate, on Mrs. Abingdon's good-will.

Mrs. Abingdon's set numbered several men. There were enough to go round and to spare. Ella did not know that those that fell to her lot were either understudies being kept out of mischief till their real turn came, or else were victims under capital sentence for whom Ella and others were brought in to break the strain of the eventual long drop. For Mrs. Abingdon was always merciful.

They were all of them smart, good-looking fellows. Mrs. Abingdon insisted on that. There was not much harm in any of them, though, perhaps, they were seen to more advantages when with their ponies and their military duties, than when seeking a substitute for these in the society of other people's wives.

Ella had two or three for very own, subject, of course, to Mrs. Abingdon's approval. Out of the three she got into the way of preferring one, and also of letting her preference show itself. Mrs. Abingdon whose morality was of the strictest, told her to be careful. She tried to be, but could not, and besides, she had now grown reckless, and, in the consciousness of the value of her new powers did not feel so dependent upon Mrs. Abingdon after all.

It was another constellation of circumstances. They got thrown together more and more, she and the eligible one.

Kala-jugahs of the black-hole-of-Calcutta, unblushing cost were already rather out of date, but when the gay bachelors of X. gave a dance, they did the thing well, irrespectively of passing fashions.

The eligible one kissed Ella in a kala-jugah that night, and Ella kissed him back before she knew what she was doing or had time to think it all out. She thought it all out on the way home, and her thoughts weighed on her. That kiss brought matters to a head. Domestic life and boredom had been the one alternative, feverish gaiety and lightly worn matrimony the other. The taking and the giving of that kiss seemed the turning point, seemed to seal the adoption of the one life and the abandonment of the other. Had she do really then been mad? Was she then never again going to be a good wife, but to become instead rather worse than most of the women whom she had despised so utterly six months ago?

She was in a maze of contradictions. An hour ago she did not want her husband, and had let another man kiss her and had kissed him back. Now the only man she wanted was her husband in order just to tell him what she knew would hurt both him and her more in the telling than anything else in the world.

She reached her home in her hotel. Her husband was awaiting her, asleep over a book. He had got leave unexpectedly, and the telegram that should have preceded him had gone astray.

She threw herself upon him and then drew back:

"No, I won't kiss you, unless you *forgive* me first," she cried wildly, "for I have just been kissed by another man and I kissed him back. He is coming to tea to-morrow, Dick, and do be kind to him, for he has taught me the lesson of my life."

She crouched at his feet, while he sat up still only half-awake.

"I've been a fool, Dick, a fool, she went on. "I was a plain, stupid silly girl and then you married me, Dick, and turned my head, and I thought the world was at my feet, because I had made one nice man think me nice. Then I found out my mistake, but did not come to my senses. I found I was dull and plain and stupid after all, when we came out to India and I hated it, hated it. And then I almost hated you because you were only my husband, and could not be half a dozen admirers as well. And then when I came to the hills I went on still striving and striving to be gay and bright and the fashion, instead of stupid and wooden and dull. And Dick, I succeeded—I am glad of that, for your sake, Dick. A clever woman taught me, and now I've got plenty of men at my feet. One of them kissed me to-night, and I kissed him back, and he is coming to tea to-morrow. Be be kind to him, Dick, and don't kick him out of the house, for he has taught me a lesson I shall never forget, at least he and Mrs. Abingdon have taught me between them. Mrs. Abingdon has taught me to be popular with men, and this is a good thing. The man that kissed me has taught me that I don't want to be popular with men any more, at least not like that; and this is a good thing too. Kiss me, Dick, kiss me and forgive me."

And Dick kissed her and forgave her, but was out when the man came to tea.—"U. and M. Gazette."

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Aug. 17.

Saturday :—The barometer has risen slightly to briskly in Northern India and Burma. It has been steady in the East Coast. The depression in the Bay is lying off Orissa and north circars coast, where pressure is in moderate defect. The residual depression in Rajputana yesterday has completely filled up, but has give showers in Rajputana. Light to moderate rain has fallen in Burma and showers in North East India, West Himalayas, Gujarat, Deccan, West and East Coasts and East of Central Provinces. Tavoy, Diamond Island and Sambulpur have received two inches. Narayangunj, Mymensingh, Gaulmary, Mount Abu, Kotah, Balasore and Falsetpoint one. The depression in the Bay is shallow and ill-defined and of but little importance as it crosses the coast. Rain may increase in Orissa, Chota Nagpur and east of the Central Provinces. The Arabian Sea monsoon current is at present weak and is giving only light showers on the west coast and interior district of the peninsula.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla		Esplade.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered.	80	78	75	90	80	46	70	16
Saturday, 17th August	00	00	00	33	00	28	00	25
Sunday, 18th August	01	04	00	00	00	01	00	04
Total	80	82	76	23	80	72	70	49
Total fall to Aug 18, 1900	80	25	64	05	63	23	59	02
Total fall to Aug. 18, 1899	28	19	30	46	35	57	34	14

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 4 p.m. to 4 p.m.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.
(8 a.m. to 6 a.m.)

	In.	Cts
Friday, 16th August	0	10

G. I. P. R. LINE.

THE following are the totals of rainfall registered on the stations of the above line up to the 9th August, 1901 :—

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts
Jubbulpore	17	92	Deolali	10	1
Raver	12	90	Ghoti	56	11
Nimbora	15	67	Nargaon	44	31
Bhadli	19	41	Wargaon	11	83
Jalgaon	16	79	Hotgi	29	49
Sirsoli	46	41	Mohol	14	60
Mhasawad	23	54	Madha	7	24
Maheji	17	45	Barsi Junction	4	54
Pachora	18	23	Kem	7	63
Kalgaon	13	17	Jeur	8	26
Chalisgaon	14	48	Pemalwari	7	61
Naydongri	15	15	Diksal	12	16
Nandgaon	9	38	Lonand	163	10
Munsar	5	21	Nira	14	28
Lasalgaon	9	14	Talegaon	33	52
Khervasi	6	13	Rajamne	8	68
Nasik	8	36			

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

THE following are the totals of rainfall registered on the stations of the above line up to the 10th August, 1901 :—

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts.
Bandora	73	10	Wadhwan	5	21
Panjoo	61	10

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BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO

Rs. 5,000
DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The Manufacturers of the Diamond Jubilee Chains, with a view of introducing their few specialities into India, will give Rs. 5,000 in Cash, to the purchasers—
OF A
DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.
OR A
Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires
Rs. 2-8.
OR AN
ENGLISH-MAKE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.
GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS.

(We guarantee our Time-pieces to keep in correct working order for 5 years, and during this period we undertake to put right free of charge all minor accidents, including breakage of main springs, oiling, etc., for which no charge will be made.)

Prize Tickets will be presented FREE OF COST to the purchasers.

UP TO THE 7TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1901.

	PRIZES.				Rs.
1	Prize	...	...	...	1,000
1	Do.	...	...	...	500
1	Do.	...	...	...	250
2	Prizes Rs.	125	each	...	250
2	Do.	„ 100	„	...	200
2	Do.	„ 75	„	...	150
4	Do.	„ 50	„	...	200
10	Do.	„ 25	„	...	250
100	Do.	„ 10	„	...	1,000
200	Do.	„ 5	„	...	1,000
200	Do.	„ 1	„	...	200
523 Prizes			Total ...		5,000

The drawing to be held on the 14th September, 1901, ON THE
"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"
In the presence of representatives of Local Presses and Public.
All holders of Tickets are cordially invited to be present to witness the "bona fide" drawing.
N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
178, Dhurrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

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VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Waler Charger extra,

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 19.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.
Undefended Long Causes.

401-01—In person—Rambhao Maiharl vs Shu Lookmichand Dharsee.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

417-01—Thakurdas and Co—Shapurjee Burjorjee Broacha vs Gordandas Ranchordas Muthubhai J and N—Part heard.

Long Causes.

14-01—Little and Co—George H Dick and others vs Dhunjee Jaitha and another—Madhavjee V—Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

180-98—Thakurdas and Co—Framjee Pallonjee vs P C H Shaw and another—Crawford B and Co—Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.
Motion.

444-01—Edgelow G and W—Jugmohandas Mungaldas vs F Y Smith and others—Little and Co., Roughton and B, Crawford B and Co, Nanu and H and Craigie L and O.

To vary Commissioner's Report.

423-95—Payne G S and M—N. Nowrojee vs Vaidyiti—Khunderao and S.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

387-98—Maganlal and J—Syed Hoosein Valled Syed Hoosein Ali vs Hajee Mejia Valled Bulloo Meya Patan, Takui and another—In person.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

25-01—Framjee and D—Manomed Hoosein vs Comer Gunay—Little and Co.

848-00—Sorabjee and J—Amir Bukah bin Syed Aminula vs Kasoobally Jewajee—Mulla and M.

851-01—Muljee and R—Mahomed Hoosein Hajee Salay Mahomed vs Sedna Seba and others—Manaukial D and J.

339-00—Ardesir H D and Co—Tyebally Kurrimjee and others vs Saraffally Mahomedally Tanawala—Little and Co.

4-01—Jamsetjee and R—Dulubdas Balmukundas vs Pandu Pawsha—Dikshit and D.

160-01—Craigie L and O—Basil Scott Ag. Advocate-General vs Javardhan Balkrishna—Craigie L and O.

612-96—K D Shroff—Mangaldas Harivandas vs Harivallabdas Balgovandas—Wadia and G.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
Bombay, 19th August.

1. There will be Drill for Recruits at the Town Hall to-morrow (Tuesday), at 5-30 p.m.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding, B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 19th August.

1. There will be 40-pr. H M L Gun and Squad Drill at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters, to-morrow, at 5-45 p.m.
2. There will be Morris Tube practice next week as usual.

By Order,
H. A. H. PAYNE, Capt.,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	2	7
B Mandvi, Chonkis, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	8	29
C Market, Bhoti Talao, Kamatwady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khambharwada	4	9	25
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	2	1	5
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	7	4	26
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	1	5
G Mahim and Worli	1	5	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	16
Total	17	33	125
Same date last year	20	9	331

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	6
B Mandvi, Chonkis, Umerkhadi and Dongri	1	8	20
C Market, Bhoti Talao, Kamatwady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khambharwada	20	11	27
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Malabarni	1	2	10
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	6	6	30
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	8	3	10
G Mahim and Worli	2	1	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	13
Total	39	34	126
Total plague deaths to date	97,213	81,416	
Same date last year	15	12	331

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 3rd August 1901, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	90,000	1,15,000	4,000	2,09,000
Or per mile of Railway	195	249	9	453
For previous 4 weeks of half-year	3,53,000	5,65,000	16,000	9,34,000
Total for 5 weeks	4,43,000	6,80,000	20,000	11,43,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	93,828	1,52,220	1,155	2,53,204
Per mile of Ry. do.	217	330	2	549
Total to corresponding date do.	4,57,558	11,91,633	11,277	16,63,518

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 44,204
Decrease to date 5,20,518

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

DAVIDSON—July 9, at Tara Ghur, Canterbury, New Zealand, Major-General Alexander George Davidson, Madras Staff Corps (retired), youngest son of the late Major Hugh Davidson, 1 C S, aged 76 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ADAMI—August 11, at Kurseong, Darjeeling, the wife of L C Adami, Indian Civil Service, of a son.
HENSLEY—August 11, at Jubbulpore, C P, the wife of Rev E A Hensley, of a daughter.
HOGAN—August 13, at Jhansi, the wife of Garrett Hogan, Bundelkhand Grass Farm, of a son.
MADGE—August 13, at Mussoorie, the wife of W C Madge, of a daughter.
SHARPE—August 14, at Naini Tal, the wife of H H Sharpe, C. S, a son.
SUMNER—August 15, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Major C M Sumner, 2nd South Lancashire Regiment, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

PENN—SWEENEY—August 14, at Tirukollur, Albert Edgar Kagan Penn, to Edith Florence, second daughter of Mr and Mrs P M Sweeney.

DEATH.

CRUMMEY—August 15, at the S I R quarters, Egmore, David Joseph, the dearly-loved son of Mr and Mrs Crummey, aged 10 years, 11 months and 24 days.

KEMP'S LIST.

STERILIZERS
FOR STERILIZING MILK.

Notethe simplicity of the AYMAR STERILIZER'S directions.—Half an inch of hot-water is placed in the lower saucepan, cover with lid and allow to boil. Next remove lid and place the milk chamber in position. Steam is given off freely in from 10 to 12 minutes and the milk is sterilized.

	Rs. a.
1 pint enamelled iron	5 8 each.
2 pints „ „	7 8 „

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CHEMISTS, &c., BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 18, 1901.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON'S statement, in introducing the Indian Financial Estimates on Friday night, comes in pleasant contrast with that of twelve months ago. On that occasion, in the belief that the House would take more interest in the subject of famine than in the prosaic financial details, the right hon. member, at the outset, described the extent of the terrible calamity which had visited large districts of India. The pathos and charm of Lord George Hamilton's exposition drew from Sir Henry Fowler, the acknowledgment that it was the very greatest statement ever made in the House by any Indian Secretary. It was, however, a dirge. Friday's speech was one long fanfarade of jubilation over evils vanquished, and the dawn of a bright and prosperous period. Lord George doubted whether since India was first under the jurisdiction of the Crown had any Secretary of State been able to make such a satisfactory statement. His optimism was remarkable, but his manner of representing the prospects did not lack justification. There is every reason to believe that the outlook is as bright as he told the House, though the new evidence as to the rapid recuperative ability of India would astonish the bulk of hon. members, whose acquaintance with the country is in every sense superficial. Of India's returning prosperity ample evidence was afforded last week when the tenders for the new loan were opened. Beyond this it was shown that the surpluses have been large and progressive, notwithstanding drought in Bombay, and the Secretary of State expressed the hope and belief that the new century would be associated with a fresh era of recuperative progress in India. So strong is that belief that Lord George seemed rather to rejoice than mourn over the failure of the sterling loan, as owing to an increase in the estimated surplus, he will most probably be able to meet the requirements of the year without that loan and without difficulty. For the improvement in the economic outlook, the Secretary of State gave Lord Curzon his full share of credit, remarking that all his efforts had tended towards the development of the internal prosperity of India and that he had used his rare power of sympathetic eloquence to bring home to the native communities the beneficence and unselfishness of British intentions.

When the last Indian Budget was before the Commons it was felt necessary by several hon. members to advocate the grant of a special loan. Sir Henry Fowler (who was supported by Mr. Souttar and Sir W. Wedderburn and others, it will be remembered) desired that a large and generous grant be voted, for, although it might be the case that India could do without Imperial assistance, sympathy and sentiment were strong forces in human affairs, and it was right the country should express its sympathy as a nation with the East. To vote a grant for the sufferers from the famine, would, in his opinion, be one of the wisest things that the Government could do. He drew attention to some of the recommendations of the Welby Commission, and expressed a hope that the Government would take them into serious consideration. But the Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that of course, if a request for assistance came from the Government of India it would meet with due attention, whatever the state of British finances might be; but, as a matter of fact, the responsible officials said that assistance was not required. To grant the demand embodied in the motion would be to set a dangerous precedent and would impair the responsibility of the Indian Government. The Secretary of State added that a precedent of this kind ought not to be set up except in a case of extreme necessity. It was not pretended that the finances of India were in such a condition as to render her unable, so far as the preservation of life was concerned, to deal with the famine crisis. India did not pretend that she required a special grant. When she was in financial straits and demanded assistance she would obtain it. It would, in his opinion, be suicidal to burden prematurely and unnecessarily the already heavily burdened finances of England. Time has shown that this sterely practical view of the situation was right and that the sentimental gentlemen who would have forced a grant upon us, would really have done us harm had they been allowed to have their way. We did without it and it is impossible to deny the Secretary of State's assertion that the economic movement in India is on the up-grade. Notwithstanding the heavy calls which were made on the imperial purse during the years of our affliction the burden of taxation is not great. If the taxation be divided over the population of British India without making any deduction on account of the portion derived from Salt, Excise, Customs, etc., which must fall on the inhabitants of the Native States, the burden of taxation per head for 1901-1902 is but 1s. 9d., while with the amount of Land Revenue added, the average only comes up to 3s. 3d.

But is not so much from the fact that we have got over our difficulties that we have cause to rejoice with the Secretary of State. There is more cause for congratulation on the long programme of works and undertakings of public utility which he sketched. All the schemes and projects calculated at one time or another to be for the people's and the country's good, may be said to have advanced a step towards realisation. Railways are to be extended, feeder lipes and inter-railway communication to be provided, and a railway expert is to be sent to us by way of America to report upon our needs in the way of connecting railway centres with isolated districts where minerals so far remain unworked. As a result of this it is anticipated that in the course of a few years the output of coal which of late has made rapid strides will be doubled. The desirability of laying down light railways in populous agricultural districts is also to be borne in mind, and regions now slumbering will soon be filled with life and activity. Lord George Hamilton made a reference to Land Revenue Assessments which showed that the Home-Government is in strict accordance with the Supreme and Provincial Governments in the view that only to those cultivators who are in the hands of the money-lenders are the assessments too high. And the policy followed by the authorities in this country evidently has the full approval of the Home Government. The necessity for agricultural banks, as the corollary of the new revenue reforms, is recognised and in its desire to free the cultivator from the rapacity of the sowcar, the experiment of establishing agricultural banks will be made. The Secretary of State held out no hope of any reduction in the military expenditure and intimated that there would probably be some increase in ensuing years. He might have said inevitably, for with the return of the troops from South Africa and China, the pay-bills will go up, and the re-armament of the native troops will, of a certainty, run away with a lot of money which could have been more pleasurably distributed. But for all that there is every reason to look forward hopefully to the brighter times the Secretary of State points out to us. He does not lose sight of the necessity of carrying conviction to the minds of the great mass of the population in the integrity and probity of British rule, that in regard to educational works, irrigation and the raising of capital required by certain railway companies and the like, they might do their share of the work and keep their share of the profit. Lord George holds true to the faith that the only hope of effective economy, the only hope of improving the financial system, is to make India independent and self-supporting. The carrying out of the programme of public works indicated, will be the first step towards bringing about that much to be desired consummation.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

PROFESSOR THOMSON, of the College of Science, Poona, spent part of his furlough in 1900 visiting sixteen educational centres in England and Scotland with the object of seeing whether any of the Technical Subjects and methods of instruction in Great Britain might with advantage be introduced into Indian Schools. Mr. Thomson found that technical education was being seriously pursued at home, and that the progress made in ten years had been remarkable. Enormous sums are being spent in buildings, in equipping and endowing them, either by the local authorities or by private munificence. The Professor's report of his visits to the various centres he selected is interesting giving, as it does, detailed information of the system he observed and in many instances illustrations of the work he saw being done. His statistics are most instructive as to the attendance and dispersion of pupils through the different technical departments of the schools. Dr. Thomson made suggestions with regard to technical education to India somewhat deprecatingly and, while holding that the money would be well spent, he realised that heavy additional expenditure would be entailed. Drawing, Clay Modelling and Woodwork are the most suitable subjects for immediate introduction and he considers that they should be taught from the Primary Schools up, the courses being made proportionate to the age and proficiency of the students. In England, the evening classes are far better attended than the day, the fees are lower and naturally the young or old artisan has more leisure after his day's work is over to study, but in India both Professor Thomson and Mr. Giles are of opinion that evening classes would be a failure. The Textile Industries Department in the Yorkshire College at Leeds is suggested as an excellent model for a similar department at our Bombay Victoria Technical Institute, but is on far too magnificent lines for "the more modest school" to be started at Ahmedabad. For this school he proposes two distinct courses, cotton spinning and weaving, and mechanical engineering, thus carrying out the object of the founder, the late Mr. Madhavlal Runchodlal. Dr. Thomson's report has been printed and circulated to those most concerned and placed on the Editor's Table, but so was a Government Resolution, regretting that "the financial situation of Government precludes at present the possibility of giving effect to many of the suggestions put forward by Dr. Thomson." Nevertheless Mr. Giles is directed to give it the widest publicity amongst managers of educational institutions and others interested in the development of technical and commercial education. The special attention of the managing board of the Ranchodlal Chhotalal Technical School, Ahmedabad, is invited to the report. As regards the recommendation that Drawing should be taught in Primary Schools, Mr. Giles shows that it is now a compulsory subject in all training colleges in India for Normal students, and in Government secondary Schools it is taught from the second Standard up. In the matter of Kindergarten exercises, though a beginning has been made, it is impossible to have systematic developed instruction without largely increased funds. The Director also points out that to establish training workshops in connection with Primary Schools in Bombay is impossible while the majority of the boys of the Presidency get no education whatever, and there are no funds to multiply the much needed primary schools. Nobody can deny that here in India we are far behind England in educational matters, but there can be little doubt that it is in the direction of technical and textile instruction that efforts should be made when funds allow. It is useless to suggest, as Dr. Thomson does, that officers of the Public Works and other departments of Government, of Railways, proprietors and managers of mills, should reserve appointments for lads who pass successfully through the Technical School course, until that course is made so excellent that the boys who follow it can prove their fitness for such posts. At present the attitude of employers is anything but favourable to accepting the services of any but fully qualified men to place in charge of their expensive machinery. The course must be thorough and the test strict. To attain these ends, money must be spent, spent freely, either by Government or by wide-minded philanthropists. In olden days the work done in many departments by the hereditary artificers in India could compete with that of any other country. Technical education must aim at that degree of excellence, before it is of any use, it must even do better, for it must add regularity to the work without destroying individuality and artistic feeling. For textile industry the best system only should be tolerated. We cannot afford to teach second-rate work, because the cost of first-rate is beyond us. Government is driven to economy in education, but let us hope the day will dawn when it can inaugurate technical training-schools side by side with booklearning.

INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

IN the demands for technical education in India there is the danger, which we have more than once indicated, that attention may be too much directed towards adopting the industrial methods and machinery of the West. There have been instances already where the instruction given in technical schools has taken no account of the real needs of Indian industries, and we are reminded of one admirably equipped institution in Western India which has been especially notable for its failure in this respect. There is a large field for industrial development in India, and while Western appliances can be introduced in many directions, those who are most concerned to see a revival of the indigenous industries of this country very rightly deprecate methods which would put an end to the native handicrafts. Mr. E. B. Havell, the Principal of the Government Art School at Calcutta, in a very interesting lecture before the British Indian Association the other day, strongly condemned the idea that the skilled Indian handicraftsman must be turned into a cooly minding a machine, in order to revive Indian industry. Mr. Havell dealt particularly with textile work, and pointed out that in spite of the advent of the European power-loom two-thirds of the artizan population of India are to-day hand-loom weavers. But the hand-looms in use among these workers are at present the same as they have been for generations, and only in very few instances has the simple "fly-shuttle," invented a hundred and fifty years ago, been adopted in this country. Mr. Havell calculates that if the mechanical efficiency of the Indian hand-loom could be improved fifteen per cent. the Indian weaver might retrieve his position to a very large extent. But by the adoption of the "fly-shuttle" and other simple contrivances, the efficiency of the native hand-loom could be increased by a hundred per cent. It is a difficult task to induce the hereditary craftsman to adopt methods and appliances of which his fathers knew not; but the Bengal Government, acting on Mr. Havell's suggestion, are now making the use of the "fly-shuttle" known to the weavers of the province. The Principal of the Calcutta Art School urged the Indian Industrial Association to help in the same direction, and we agree with him that it would be a good thing if other Governments followed the lead of Bengal in this matter. Given proper looms and proper instruction, says Mr. Havell, the Indian weaver could not only recover a great deal of the lost internal trade, but take a leading position in the world in hand woven fabrics. There is scope for great development in regard to many other crafts by the use of improved, but simple appliances, and if attention be given to progress in this direction an industrial revival can be brought about without any of the acknowledged evils associated with the progress of mechanical industrialism in the West. Mr. Havell's views on the development of indigenous crafts are similar to those which have been expressed by Mr. C. L. Burns of the Bombay School of Art, and it is possible that they may not entirely commend themselves to those whose ideas of industrial advance are mainly concerned with the extension of the factory system.

AMONGST the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday afternoon, by the P. & O. Company's mail steamer Arabia were Mr. S. Reesch, Chairman, Bombay Improvement Trust; the Hon. Mr. William Greaves; the Hon. Mr. Justice Brett, and Mr. J. Begbie.

THE party accompanying His Excellency the Viceroy to Assam on the first part of his tour will be:—Colonel the Hon. E. H. Baring, Colonel E. H. Fenn, Lieutenant C. Wigram, and Lieutenant the Earl of Suffolk, while Mr. W. K. Lawrence, Mr. Barnes, Foreign Secretary, and Lieutenant the Hon. G. B. Portman, A.-D.-C., will join at Mandalay. Lady Curzon will probably join the party at Rangoon, where the Viceroy will arrive from Upper Burma on December 2nd. There will be a levee on December 3rd, a Durbar on the 4th, and their Excellencies will leave for Moulmein on the 5th, Calcutta being reached on December 14th. The programme between December 5th and 14th is not yet settled.

WITH reference to the report regarding an action by Prince Samatsingbji, in the "Bombay Gazette" of the 16th instant, it should be mentioned that Prince Samatsingbji was further cross-examined by Mr. Davar, not re-examined, and he said that a man named Madhowao, was his vakil in a case brought against the Thakore Saheb of Palitana regarding the birth of a child alleged by him to be spurious, not as previously reported that the case was brought against the Maharajah of Patiala.

A PUBLIC meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay will be held in the Town Hall, this afternoon, to consider what steps should be taken to perpetuate the memory of the late Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee, Bart. It is intended to propose that the Hon. Mr. S. M. Moses to take the chair, and several influential citizens of different nationalities will come forward to support the object of the meeting.

GOOD rain has fallen in the Jhelum tahsil of the Rawalpindi district where it was much wanted.

THE offices of the Punjab Government at Simla will close at that place on the evening of Friday, the 18th October, and resume duty at Lahore on the morning of Wednesday, the 23rd idem.

THERE will be the usual State functions at Calcutta during the ensuing cold weather, viz., two levees, a drawing room and a State Ball. The drawing-room, as ladies may care to note, will be in half mourning.

THE Government of India have accepted an estimate of 50 horse stallions as the number required by the Bengal and Bombay Presidencies during 1902-3 and the Secretary of State is being addressed accordingly.

THEATRICALS AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 15.

SIMLA is at last fully satisfied with a production of the A.D.C. It is not too much to say that for the first time this season no carping voice is heard. Praise of Lady Huntworth's Experiment is unanimous. The theatre has been crowded on each night by audiences who have given every token of satisfaction and enthusiasm, and an extra performance has been announced. This is the more gratifying in that it was not altogether expected. The play was known to be a difficult one, and it was whispered that the leading parts are not altogether adapted to bring out the best powers of those who were good enough to take them. However the event has disappointed all these predictions. The difficulties of the play are precisely those which the excellent equipment of the Simla A. D. C. enables it most completely to overcome. As to stage setting no invention of good taste is ever wanting, no expense is ever spared, in the little well appointed Simla Theatre. "Lady Huntworth" demanded an elaborate kitchen, with a range, a scullery, a larder, a broom cupboard. The difficult machinery of a meal was also required, set in a garden scene, an interior with a staircase, and certain lighting arrangements for the stage which were not so easy to compass. These exigencies could hardly have been better met. The A.-D.-C. has, of course, no bill to pay for the talent so enthusiastically spent in its service; hence, in spite of a small public of uncertain taste, it can afford to do things very well.

Lady Huntworth's Experiment is that of taking service in a country vicar's family as cook. She is a lady with a stormy past. The villainous drunken dissolute Lord Huntworth has driven her, innocent, to the divorce court, from which she emerges successful, but damaged in the eyes of society. It is the usual modern dodge, pretended infidelity with the connivance of a man friend. The lady, to the initiated audience, thus receives sympathy from the beginning. The Rev. Pillenger has a sister Miss Hammah, and a niece Lucy. The niece is nominally engaged to Captain Dorvaston, really in love with the curate, Mr. Tooresby. This is venial as neither she nor the gallant Captain entertain any sentiment for each other, and their approaching union is a bugbear to them both, the kind of bugbear created strictly for the stage purposes by a dying parent. Her radical evasion of the situation by running away with the curate affords all the under plot there is in the play. It is inadequate but pleasant. Lady Huntworth as cook is naturally no less fascinating than Lady Huntworth as a "fraude dame de par le monde" the butler, the vicar and Captain Dorvaston promptly and severally fall in love with her. There is good comedy in this and a great deal of it in the situations in the broom-cupboard and other laughable embarrassments. In the midst of these developments appears Lord Huntworth as Mr. Crayll, a betting man, very drunk, on the track of his wife, who has been advertised for as the heiress of an Australian fortune. He comes in as the sporting friend of Captain, Dorvaston but his object is to secure a disinterested reconciliation with Lady Huntworth. In the course of his interview with her he drops a letter which she picks up, from a firm of solicitors, acquainting him with these facts. Lady Huntworth becomes thus also acquainted with them and the climax of the play is practically reached too soon. From that to the exposure of Crayle by his wife with the indignant co-operation of Dorvaston and the parting hint that this manly sympathy may one day meet its reward. "More unlikely things have happened." is an easy run for the imagination.

The play itself it is not well to take too seriously. There are clever bits of dialogue and amusing situations, but not one really strong one. The characters are too evenly divided in importance and interest, the action is too level, there is no marked individualization and no big incident. Nevertheless it is so well carpentered, arranged with such happy spirit and such clever use of small effects, that it earns its meed of success, and, it may be added, is especially well adapted for Simla. Lady Huntworth's part is taken by Mrs. Trevor Tyler.

It must be said at once that the admirers of this lady's acting were somewhat dissatisfied, not in the least with her rendition of the character but with the part itself. Mrs. Tyler is an actress of emotional power. Lady Huntworth has but one opportunity of rising out of herself. She is so perpetually on the stage in her forced restraint that her great movement would be difficult to attain successfully if it came, but it does not come. One is inclined to criticise in no measured terms the closing scene, which does not even provide for the presence of the person in whom is concentrated the whole story of the play; and who should have been permitted to foreshadow in some clever and dainty love episode with Captain Dorvaston her happier future. Lady Huntworth has hardly a soft moment, her best opportunies only show her a good fellow. Having cavilled thus far at the part, however, I must hasten to say that Mrs. Tyler offered us the very most that any refined conception of it could present. The cook might so easily have burlesqued the lady; in Mrs. Tyler's hands the lady figured fine in the cook. This was done without the least detriment to the comedy of the kitchen, the making of omelettes and cakes, the beating of the mayonnaise, the "basting" of the fowls. All this was well done, but it was subordinated to the interesting personality masquerading in the blue cotton dress and kitchen apron: In the scene with the drunken Crayle, Mrs. Tyler had the chance of rising to what we are in the habit of expecting from her real force and passion, and she took it, but the play, as a whole, leaves us hoping that some other opportunity will occur, before the end of the season, which will enable us to see this talented actress in a part which will make a fuller demand upon her powers. Lord Suffolk played Crayle with admirable restraint and vigor. Even the gallery seemed to observe the artistic note in the drunken—hopelessly drunken—scene in the kitchen with Lady Huntworth, and laughed with some subdual. It touched realism, it was good. Major Holland never fails. He invests the most common place speech with his charming stage personality, and invariably holds the house. But Major Holland, like Mr. Tyler, is equal to great occasions and all his occasions in this piece were small. As the Rev. Pillenger Captain Baily made a distinct success. His presentation of the character was legitimately amusing without anywhere descending to buffoonery, which must have been a relief to many people who find a difficulty in seeing acute humour in transfers of the cloth. Mrs. Cleveland as Miss Hannah Pillenger made a great deal of a thankless part. It may be held to show a real histrionic enthusiasm when a young and charming lady consents to get herself up as at least fifty-five in the unattractive role of acrimonious spinster. Miss Buckland made a pretty coquettish Lucy and was nearly always audible while Mr. Sams supported her as Rev. H. Tooresby, an almost unblushing curate. Mr. Williams gave us an inimitable butler and Miss Fitzgerald, as the maid Keziah, was quite adorably funny, and elicited roars of laughter On the whole Simla has seldom been better satisfied with a theatrical entertainment than with "Lady Huntworth's Experiment."

THERE was an increase of over 600 in deaths from plague during the week ending on August 10th, mostly due to deaths in the Belgaum, Kolhapur and Dharwar districts, where the figures have increased by more than 25 per cent.

THE Commissioner of Excise in Assam reports:—"My Personal Assistant was deputed to inquire into the accounts of the Excise Office, Sibsagar, and after a very careful and exhaustive enquiry it was found that there were considerable defalcations."

CHOLERA has broken out amongst pilgrims between Islamabad and Srinagar. Another epidemic in the Kashmir Valley is feared. During the week ended on Saturday last there were 43 cases and 14 deaths from cholera, one case and one death occurring in Srinagar. The province of Jammu remains free of plague.

DURING the week ending the 9th instant the death rate in Madras was simply appalling, viz, 76·1 per mille, compared with 66 in the previous week and a mean of 52·7 for the previous ten years. Fevers and dysentery were responsible for 306 of the 663 deaths, cholera for 45, diarrhœa for 32, and other causes for 269. The death rate in the 4th Division was no less than 109·1 per mille, while it was 102·5 in the 5th Division and 87·9 in the 1st.

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

A ROSY OUTLOOK.

LONG PROGRAMME OF PUBLIC WORKS.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

In the House of Commons, to-night, Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, presented his Indian Budget.

He said he doubted whether since India was first under the jurisdiction of the Crown had any Secretary of State been able to make such a satisfactory statement.

The surpluses had been large, continuous and progressive, notwithstanding the drought, and India, as a whole, had been prosperous. This was conclusive evidence that the economic movement in India was on the up grade.

He hoped in a few years the coal output would be doubled and proposed to appoint a railway expert, who would start immediately. But before he finally reports he will investigate the system in America, with a view to introducing it in India, and will attend specially to the development of light railways in populous agricultural districts.

The Land Revenue Assessments were, he said, not above the capacity of the average cultivator, unless he was in the hands of the money-lender.

The experiment would be made of establishing Agricultural Banks. Lord George said that the agency, which next to railways and irrigation, had helped in fighting the famine, was the currency policy.

There would, he said, be an enquiry into the educational system. He believed too much attention had been given to secondary instead of primary education.

He eulogised the work done by Lord Curzon promoting as it did everything, tending to the internal prosperity of India, and said he used his rare power of sympathetic eloquence to bring home to the native communities the beneficence and unselfishness of British intentions.

The inevitable difficulties ahead could never be solved unless we carried conviction to the minds of the great mass of the population in the integrity and probity of British rule.

Lord George Hamilton said he hoped the new century would be associated with a fresh era of recuperative progress of India.

He held out no hope of a reduction in the Military expenditure and said he feared there would probably be some increase in the ensuing years.

We are now incurring large capital expenditure on railroads and irrigation and would be able to meet the bulk of this expenditure from cash balances, surpluses and other resources, and the remainder by loans in India and Great Britain.

Referring to the recent abortive issue, Lord George declared, that owing to an increase in the estimated surplus, he thought he would be able to meet all requirements without difficulty this year.

He reserved to himself discretion regarding the methods of raising the capital required by certain railway companies and suggested there should be an enquiry into irrigation works, encouraging local bodies as well to do individuals in storing and distributing water.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

The Commons have adopted the Indian Budget.

Lord George Hamilton in the debate said the question of the Bombay Land Revenue Bill will be carefully watched. The agitation against the Bill was, he said, a money-lending agitation.

THE RAILWAY EXPERT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 17.

It has been arranged between the Secretary of State and the Viceroy, that Mr. Robertson, late head of the Public Works Board in Ireland, and previously connected with the Great Northern Railway of Ireland, shall come out in the forthcoming autumn to conduct an enquiry into the system of railway management and organisation in India. Mr. Robertson will spend two entire cold weathers in this country and will probably visit America during next summer. It is likely that an officer of the Public Works Department will be attached to him during his journeys in India, which will extend to every part of the Indian Continent. In spring of 1903 he will probably conclude his enquiries and report to Government. Till then the changes in the organisation of the Public Works Department, which for some time have been under consideration, will be postponed.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

Parliament was prorogued to-day.

His Majesty the King, in his Speech from the Throne, says "the cordiality of my relations with Foreign Powers remains undiminished."

His Majesty then expresses satisfaction at the general agreement among the Powers in which China has concurred, determining the indemnity and security for payment, the punishment of the most guilty offenders being insisted upon.

The progress of the forces in the conquest of the two Republics, who invaded the South African Colonies, is steady and continuous but owing to the difficulty and extent of the country the length of the Military operations has been protracted.

His Majesty then says "I am greatly gratified with the signal success of the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall to the Colonies and the opening of the first Parliament of the Australian Commonwealth which is an event of wide significance and deep interest.

The enthusiastic welcome accorded to my son and his wife in every colony visited is an additional proof of the patriotism, loyalty and devotion of the people of my Dominions over the seas.

In my Indian Empire, the recovery of agriculture and trade from the depression caused by famine has been somewhat retarded by the lateness of the rainfall, but most recent information, however, is reassuring and the prospects are reported to be much improved. Should these favourable conditions continue a rapid reduction in the present area of distress and the restoration of the population to its usual means of livelihood is confidently expected."

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

CAPTURE OF COMMANDANT ERASMUS.

FRENCH'S SCOUTS AMBUSCADED.

Commandant Erasmus was captured by Colonel Gorringe's detachment and was not wounded.

A company of French's scouts were ambushed near New Bethesda on the 10th instant and two were killed and five wounded. Captain Bettelheim, who commanded them, was dangerously wounded.

Colonel Gorringe, has driven Kritzinger, across the Orange River.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

THE CHINA PROTOCOL.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

The China Protocol contains alterations, the chief of which is the omission of the edict decreeing the punishment of provincial officials. It also does not provide for the destruction of the forts.

THE QUEEN'S MOVEMENTS.

Her Majesty Queen Alexandra has gone to Copenhagen.

THE POPULATION OF CANADA.

The population of Canada according to the latest census has increased by half a million.

NAVAL AND MILITARY WORKS BILLS.

The Naval and Military Works Bills have been read a third time in the Commons.

THE "GLOBE" CASE.

In the "Globe" case the Speaker to-night admonished the Editor and publisher at the Bar of the House, whereupon they expressed regret for the article having appeared.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

The Ophir has arrived at Simonstown, and the Royal Party will land officially to-morrow.

BIG FIRE AT TOWER HILL.

A big fire last evening gutted the premises of the Mazawattee Tea Company on Tower Hill.

THE STRIKE IN AMERICA.

The Steel strike is spreading in the United States and several works which have hitherto been wavering have joined.

THE MAILS.

The Bombay mails of the 3rd instant, arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

MILITARY CONTRACTS.

IMPROVED REGULATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 17.

The following press communique was to-day issued :—The Government of India have recently had under consideration the system in the Supply and Transport Corps under which contracts for their various requirements are made and orders have been issued for important changes to be introduced experimentally, which, with other minor reforms, will do away with most of the difficulties hitherto experienced. The main object in view is the elimination of the petty contractor, who has often no money behind him to finance his contracts and is consequently liable to fail in them and cause loss to Government. Endeavours will be made to induce large and reliable firms to take up contracts. It has been hitherto the system to accept the lowest tender in open market. This system has held back reliable and influential firms and individuals who could have carried out contracts satisfactorily and at a reasonable cost from tendering, owing to the practice of unreliable contractors tendering at impossible rates. The intention of Government is to encourage such firms and individuals to come forward more freely to transact business with the Supply and Transport Corps to ensure only such as are likely to carry out their contract satisfactorily being employed. A list of approved contractors will in future be maintained in every office of Supply and Transport Corps and none but those placed on such lists will be eligible to hold contracts of that Corps. This system is in force in regard to War Office and Admiralty contracts in England.

SIMLA ART EXHIBITION.

PRIZE LIST.

The following is a list of prizes :—

Viceroy's medal won by Captain E.M. Molyneux's "Sonamerg in Spring".

Lady Curzon's prize won by Mrs. Oldbury Barnet's "Scenes on the Hooghly".

Lieut.-Governor's prize won by Captain Molyneux's "Sonamerg Picture".

Lady Young's prize won by Mrs. E. A. Newton's "Maharaj Kumar of Sikkim".

Commander-in-Chief's prize for Commissioned Officers, winner Major G. S. Ommaney.

The same for soldiers : winner Mr. R. E. Graham.

General Elles' prize for Military Men : winner Captain S. B. Smith.

Same for children's work : winners Miss Douse first; Miss Harrington second; and Miss Jellett third.

Society's prize for oils: winner Mr. J. P. Gangooly.

Messrs. Cook and Kelvey's prize, winner Mrs. Cowper.

Society's prize for Water Colors, winner Miss H. Supple.

Mr. Arundel's prize : winner Captain E. Armstrong.

Society's prize for second best Water Colour, winner Colonel Strahan.

Mr. Kar's prize, winner Mrs. Pears.

Mr. Brereton's prize, winner Mrs. Cowper.

Sir Charles Rivaz's prize, winner Mrs. Harnett.

Mr. Raleigh's prize, winner Mr. W. Poole.

Society's prize for oil portrait, winner Major G. S. Ommaney.

Society's prize for other Medium Portraits, winner Captain M. Douglas.

Colonel Peacocke's prize, winner Colonel Sapple.

Messrs. Rankin's prize, winner Major E. P. Youngerman.

Messrs. Cotton and Morris's prize, withheld.

Messrs. Kellner's prize winner Mrs. C. G. Lees.

Major Carson's prize, winner Colonel O. C. Radford.

The other prize winners are Muhamad Yusuff, M. S. Deharandnar, Mr. Pithawala, A. Trindada and Mrs. Cock.

ROWING AT CALCUTTA.

THE HOARE CHALLENGE CUP.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 17.

The final heat in the junior fours for the Hoare Challenge Cup was rowed off last evening. Pritchard's crew (Norman Pritchard, stroke ; A. L. Goddee, 2 ; C. V. Green, 3 ; R. G. W. Mitchell, bow ; F. H. Pike, cox.) beat Galloway's crew (G. T. Galloway, stroke ; A. B. Simson, 2 ; C. T. Graham, 3 ; G. Reynell, bow ; W. N. Graham, cox.) and won by three-quarters of a length. Time—3 mins. This is the fastest time yet put in over this course in the tub fours. Miss Prophit distributed the prizes to the winning crew and presented the Hoare Cup to Pritchard.

POONA EXTRA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 17.

The second extra meeting was held to-day and capital sport was witnessed. The course was heavy after the recent rains and this naturally affected the times made. The first event was well won by the favourite, Aga S. Shah's Rebecca and Mr. Mathuradas Gocoldass' Grey Fox was easily first in the Midget Plate. The third event was an easy victory for Larrikin, but in the Desert Plate, Chand the favourite was not in the running, the event being carried off by Lord Roberts. The other races provided no great surprises.

The following are the details :—

1st Race.—"The Little Pony Plate." Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For English and Australian Ponies 14-0 and under which have not won a race value Rs. 2,000 ; 14 hands to carry 9st. W. I. Penalties—Winners of a race value Rs. 900 or over : once, 5lbs. ; twice, or of a race value Rs. 1,400 10lbs. ; three times, or of a race value Rs. 1,800, 14lbs. Ponies measured before 1st April, 1899, 7lbs. Allowances—maidens, 5lbs. ; Ponies which have not won a race value Rs. 100, 10lbs. (not accumulative). Distance—1-2 mile.

Aga S. Shah and Mr. Millward's ch ans m Rebecca, 9st. 7lbs. ..... Robinson 1
Messrs. J. P. and G. L. D.'s b aus g Cadet, 7st. 11lbs. ..... Williams 2
Mr. Nazir Beg's bl aus m Investment, 8st., 6lbs. ..... Penton 3

Betting : 2 to 1 on Rebecca ; 6 to 4 against Cadet ; 4 to 1 Investment.

Cadet led Investment to half-way up the straight, where Rebecca came up and passed the leader, winning by one length ; half-a-length between second and third. Time—57 3secs.

2nd Race.—"The Midget Plate." Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100 ; third, Rs. 50. For Arab and C.-B. Ponies 13-3 and under, which have not won a race value Rs. 2,500 ; 13-3 to carry 8st. 12lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1899, of a race value Rs. 900 or over ; once, 5lbs. ; twice, or of a race value Rs. 1,000 10lbs. ; three times, or of a race value Rs. 2,000, 14lbs. Ponies measured before 1st April, 1899, 7lbs. Allowances—Maidens, 5lbs. ; Ponies which have not won a race value Rs. 100, 10lbs. (not accumulative). Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. Mathuradas Gocoldass' gr ah Grey Fox, 7st. 9lbs. ..... Ongarkhan 1
Aga S. Shah's b ah Conqueror, 9st. 7lbs. ..... Robinson 2
Mr. K. R. S.'s h ah Brigand, 9st. 12lbs. ..... Lowell 3
Mr. G. L. D.'s b ah Shaiboob, 8st. 2lbs. ..... Peeton 4

Also ran :—Advance, 9st. 3lbs. ; Phelwan, 8st. 11lb. ; Columbus, 7st. 13lbs. ; Cocab, 7st. 7lbs. ; Gallant, 7st. 7lbs.

Betting : 6 to 4 against Shaiboob ; 2 to 1 Brigand ; 3 to 1 Conqueror ; 5 to 1 Grey Fox ; 8 to 1 the others.

Shaiboob led to the bend, the rest being in a bunch. Round the corner Grey Fox on the outside came up with Brigand second. A great race was witnessed up the straight, Conqueror beating Brigand for second place. Won by a length, three-quarters of a length between second and third. Time—1min. 28secs.

3RD RACE.—"The Maiden Horse Stakes." Winner Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 100 ; third, Rs. 50. For Maiden Horses. W. A. reduced 5lbs. Penalties—Winners of a race value Rs. 50 or over ; once, 5lbs. ; twice, 10lbs. ofcener, 14lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr. Dignum's b aus g Larrikin, 9st. 9lbs.....Penton 1
Mr. K. R. S.'s br aus m Lady Merrystone, 8st. 7lbs., ... Cowell 2
Mr. Blondin's b aus g Detective, 8st. 3lbs. (cd. 8st. 3 1-2lbs.), ... Williams 3

Also ran :—Fife-and-Drum, 8st. 7lbs. ; Victoria, 8st. 11b.

Betting : 6 to 4 against Larrikin and Detective ; 5 to 1 the others.

Lady Merrystone got away first, followed by Larrikin. Then Victoria took up the running, and resigned it at the bend to Larrikin, who was followed for a time by Detective, and at the finish by Lady Merrystone. Won by half-a-length, hard held ; a neck between second and third. Time—1 min. 8secs.

4th Race.—"The Desert Plate." Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 100 ; third, Rs. 50. For Arab Horses, W. A. Penalties—Winners since 31st March 1899, of a race value Rs. 900 ; once, 5lbs. ; twice, or of a race value Rs. 1,800, 10lbs. ; three times, or of a race value Rs. 2,500, 14lbs. Allowances—Maidens, 5lbs. ; Horses not won a race value Rs. 100, 10lbs. (not accumulative) Ponies 14 hands, old measurement, 5lbs. ; new measurement, 12lbs. Distance—1 mile.

Mr. Goolam Hossain Essajee's ch ah Lord Roberts 7st 9lbs. ..... Jakoo 1
Mr. S. A. Wahed's b ah Rasheed, 8st 12lbs., ... Penton 2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's br or bah Mahkoom, 8st 9lbs. ..... Heeroo 3

Also ran :—Mushood, 8st 7lbs. ; Lion, 17st. 13lbs. Chand, 9st. 8lbs. ; Caiettain, 9st. 3lbs.

Betting : 6 to 4 on Chand ; 3 to 1 Muswood ; 4 to 1 Rashed ; 8 to 1 Mahkoom ; 10 to 1 the others.

Lion led Chieftain to the three-furlong post, where the rest closed up, and Rasheed took up the running, with Lord Roberts on the rails and Mahkoon next, with the favourite on the outside. Won by half-a-length ; a length between second and third. Time—2min. 2 2-5secs.

5th Race.—"The New Lawn Stakes." Winner Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 100 ; third Rs. 50. For Arab and C.-B. Ponies 14 hands and under which have not won a race value Rs. 1,200 ; 14 hands to carry 8st. 12lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1899, of a race value Rs. 200 or over : once, 5lbs. ; twice, 10lbs. ; ofcener, 14lbs. Winners since the above date race value Rs. 1 000 : once, 4lbs. ; ofcener, 7lbs., in addition to above penalties. Ponies measured before 1st April, 1899, 7lbs. Allowances—Ponies which have not won a race value Rs. 100, 5lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Aga S. Shah's g ah Achilles, 8st. 12lbs., Robinson... 1
Mr. Goolam Hoosain Essajee's g ah Bukhtawar, 8st., Omarkhan..... 2
Capt. W. W. James's b ch m Namuna, 7st. 6lbs., Hoyt..... 3

Also ran :—Scorn 8st. 12lbs. ; Royal Prince, 8st. 9lbs, Orveito, 8st 6lbs. ; Boostan 8st. 4lbs ; Sweet William, 7st. 6lbs. ; Vakil 7st. 9lbs. ; Nevermind, 7st, 5lbs. ; Starling, 7st. 3lbs.

Betting : 6 to 4 on Achilles ; 3 to 1 Namuna ; 6 to 1 Royal Prince, 10 to 1 the other.

Namuna led Buktawar to the distance, where a struggle ensued, great Achilles winning owing to the clever stride riding of Robinson. Won by a head ; half-a length between second and third.—Time 1 min. 10 2-5secs.

6th Race.—"The Flying Stakes." Winner, Rs. 200; 2nd Rs. 100 ; 3rd, Rs. 50. For Country-bred Horses which have not won a race value Rs. 1,500. W. A. reduced 10lbs. Penalties—Winners since 31st March 1 99, race value Rs. 50 or over ; once, 4lbs. ; twice, 7lbs. ; ofcener, 10lbs. Winners since the above date race value Rs. 900 or over, 4lbs., in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Ponies 14 1 and under, old measurement, 5lbs. ; new measurement, 12lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr. Harry's b ch m Musme, 8st. 11lbs., ...Robinson 1
Mr. Fry's b ch m Lady Newbrook, 8st. 13lbs., Penton 2
Aga Mirza Ahmed's ch ch m Daisy Bell, 9st., 3lbs., Hoyt..... 3

Also ran :—Eventide, 8st. 3lbs.

Betting : 2 to 1 on Lady Newbook ; 2 to 1 Musme 6 to 1 the others.

Eventide got away with a long lead, but was caught at the three furlong post, where all were going hard. Musme took command, and won easily by one and-a-half length ; the same between second and third. Time—1 min. 9 1-5 secs.

7th Race.—"The Maiden Welter Plate." Winner, Rs. 200 ; second Rs. 100 ; third, Rs. 50. For Maiden Arab and C.-B. Ponies 13-3 and under. 13-3 to carry 10st. 7lbs. W. I. G-R.s. Professionals to carry 5lbs. extra. Penalties—Winners of a race value Rs. 50 or over : once, 4lbs ; twice, 7lbs. ; ofcener, 10lbs. Ponies measured before 1st April, 1899, 7lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr. Mathuradas Gocoldass' ch ah Feroze, 10st. 2lbs. ..... Kendall 1
Aga S. Shah's ch ah Winchester, 9st. 7lbs., ... Robinson 2
Mr. Hajiboy Visram's ch ah Bin Rasheed, 9st. 9lbs. ..... Greenhaigh 3

Also ran:—Leader, 11st. 3lbs. ; Murfus, 10st. 11lbs Harlinkham, 10st. 9lbs- ; Gold Mohur, 9st. 10lbs. ; Melton, 9st. 9lbs. ; Signal, 9st. 9lbs. ; Regulus, 9s.. 3lbs.

Betting : 2 to 1 against Winchester and Bin Rasheed ; 3 to 1 Leader ; 4 to 1 Feroze ; 6 to 1 and longer odds the others.

Feroze led the whole of the way, but opposite the stand a capital finish was witnessed between Bin Rasheed on the rails, Winchester on the outside, with Feroze in the middle, well ridden by Kendall. Won by a head ; half-a-length between second and third. Time—1 min. 13secs.

MR. BEATTY CONVALESCENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 18.

Mr. Beatty, who was down with Plague at Dharwar, has practically passed the worst stages. He had a severe attack and is now weak, but much better.

CRICKET AT POONA.

POONA GYMKHANA vs. BOMBAY PARSEE GYMKHANA.

The two days' cricket match between the Poona Gymkhana and the Bombay Parsee Gymkhana commences from to-morrow. The following represent the Poona Gymkhana :—Sale, W. H. Sprott, F. L. Sprott, Wilkins, Milman, Wood, Bignell, Young, Pinney, Duncan and Douglas.

HUNTING AT POONA AND KIRKEE.

About forty huntsmen turned out at the Poona and Kirkee Foxhounds meet near Chinchwad station. Mr. Enthoven, Census Commissioner, had a camp pitched out and gave a breakfast. Colonel Sheringham and a mixed pack of 26 couples were entertained by Mr. Armstrong at Dapori. The early mail train from Poona for Bombay had been specially stopped. This move was made to draw the gardens in the marshy hollow north of the camp. The pack started at full speed along the grassy bank of the knoll, every hound racing for the lead. After eleven some half of the field turned their horses and came to camp. Afterwards many jackals were found in the Sugar Plantations near Chickli. Hounds did not return home till 2-30 in the afternoon.

BROACH AND THE SIR DINSHAW M. PETIT MEMORIAL.

(FROM CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, Aug. 18.

A large and influential meeting was held this afternoon at Jamsaed Baug under the presidenship of Sett Ratanjee Jeevanjee Hamavala to sympathise with the movement of the public meeting to be held to-morrow in the Town Hall by the Sheriff of Bombay. The President in a very able speech dwelt on the claims of the late Sir Dinshaw ; upon the gratitude of all the communities irrespective of caste and creed ; on his catholic charities, his public spirited attitude in all movements for the good of mankind and requested Messrs Fardoonshaw Pestonjee and Dinshaw Fardoonjee to move the resolution entrusted to them, viz., to express the deep regret of the Anjuman for the death of the deceased Baronet and for sympathising with the movement of the Sheriff's meeting; and secondly to collect subscriptions in Broach to be remitted to the Bombay Committee in furtherance of the movement to be set on foot in Bombay to commemorate the name of the late illustrious Baronet. Other speakers followed and it was elicited in their speeches that he had with the other members of his noble family contributed on various occasions a magnificent total of nearly Rs. 30,000 for schools, scholarships and various other charitable objects. The resolutions were carried with acclamation and a vote of thanks to the Chairman, who suitably acknowledged the compliments. This terminated the proceedings.

CANTONMENT RULES.

BELGAUM, July 17.

A meeting of the Cantonment Bunglow Owners was held this day, to consider the question raised by the Cantonment authorities, calling upon them to lease, under the existing Code the land held by them. This action of the Cantonment authorities to give a retrospective effect to obtain leases which virtually deprives them of inserrant rights has caused considerable discontent and consternation amongst landlords here.

MASONRY AT SURAT.

SURAT, July, 17.

Mr. Trefalland Mottabhoy Shapurji Dadabhoy was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason of Lodge Hamilton. The ritual was most effective, grave, and touching.

CRICKET AT BANGALORE.

BANGALORE, Aug. 17.

The cricket match Civil v. Military ended to-day in a draw. The Military scored 93 and 273 (innings declared) and the Civil 235 and 34 for two wickets. Captain Anslie, R. E, and Colonel Peterkin made 107 not out, 53 not out, respectively in the second innings of the Military.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, Aug. 17.

The death of Captain Parvis, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, at Kyoto, Japan, on the 15th instant, is reported.

Lieutenant-Colonel Haig, R. E, is transferred from the Bengal to the Madras Command as Officiating C. R. E., Madras District.

The Royal Horse Artillery in India are to be rearmed with the light wire-gun, pending the adoption of a new gun at home. The batteries coming from South Africa or from home will bring this wire-gun with them as their equipment.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, Aug. 17.—Drummond, Lieut.-Colonel, Bengal, 1st C. I. Horse, on leave from Agar.

Crowley, Lieutenant, Bombay, West York Regiment, on leave from Karachi.

DEPARTURES, Aug. 17.—Drummond, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal, 1st C. I. Horse, on leave to England.

Biscoe, Major, Punjab, R. H. A., on leave to England.

Stannell, Major, Punjab, P. S. Fusiliers, on leave to England.

Caldbuck, Lieutenant, Madras, 4th Hussars, on leave to England.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Aug. 16.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald arrived this morning.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 16.

The Anchor line steamer s. s. Asia left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

ADEN, Aug. 17.

B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer s. s. Mantana left yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 17.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Soudan arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, Aug. 17

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Coromandel left here this afternoon.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Gisela. from Trieste left Aden for Bombay on the evening of the 16th and may be expected here on the afternoon of the 22nd instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Trieste, sailed from Karachi for Bombay on the morning of the 17th instant and may be expected to arrive at Bombay on the morning of the 19th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.
Sarats quiet.
Good Brownugger 3 10-32.
The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	94 5-8
3 per cent. Reales	101 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	94 7-16
Bar Silver	26 7-8

The sum of about £175,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

SIALKOT and Fatehgarh have been selected as two of the stations for the location of mounted infantry schools, vice Rawalpindi and Lucknow.

THE biennial special musketry course held at Bolarum for native officers and non-commissioned officers of the Hyderabad Contingent is abolished, the necessary instruction being given in future at Deolali and Bellary.

HEALTH AND HOLIDAYS.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Harrogate :—This is a truly wonderful place the air is splendid, though the weather is very hot—as elsewhere—but here we are not depressed by the heat. The "Stray" is certainly the best part of Harrogate, it is so high, and the encircling fringe of houses in one of which we have taken up our abode, and are so comfortable we mean to stay another month—have all the benefit of the entertainments which take place on this glorified Common. There are wandering minstrels, Pierrettes and Pierrots, open air plays, acrobats, and music galore. After dinner we stroll out and listen to the latest new comic songs. The town gives one plenty of seats, free, so there is no excuse for fatigue. In the afternoons a very good band plays in the Pump Gardens to which most people wander after tea. The hotels are numerous, and not dear, but I am told the food is not so good as one can provide for oneself in lodgings, where we are particularly lucky. I see many Anglo-Indians and they seem happy enough. Some have taken houses for the season, and revel in no less than six servants. Our landlady has only one, and she does well. She is a pretty Yorkshire lass with a nice broad accent, and the dainty complexion of a wild rose. I like the people and their dialect, they are all so kindly, a bit brusque, but full of goodness like their celebrated hams.

Some one was weighed this morning and the weighing machine man looked up in surprise when the beam recorded only 6 st. 10 lbs. "A'm thinking marm, is every bit of you on ? It's plenty of our fat Yorkshire hams yer want inside of yer," and he glanced at the light one's husband as if he had maliciously starved her in this land of plenty. The divers waters here are hideous to my taste and I am grateful for the fact that my special medico has only ordered me the air, no sulphurous drinks or magnesium wires. I do use the Harrogate Sulphur soap—lots of it—I think it turns one's much tried complexion yellow, but I am advised to persevere. The drinkers of the magnesia spring don't like it, but it gives them a lovely appetite. Those who try the sulphur tap must be very miserable. I pity the healthseekers who drink and wash therein ! The smell alone of the sulphur house is killing and the unhappy faces of those who wander round it are afflicting to look at, some have to rush out, just as if they were on board a sailing steamer in a storm. But if it agrees with you, then indeed you may rejoice, for you are renewed inside and out. Lord Roberts comes next week to the Queen's Hotel which is close to us. I shall keep my eagle eye on him, and calm the excitement I now feel by going to see which tap he favors, magnesia or sulphur.

We had some delightful excursions. One a drive to Knaresborough, and to the old castle overlooking the River Nidd, then down through the quaint old town where linen is the principal article of manufacture, to Mother Shipton's Cave and Dropping and Wishing Well, which is in a beautiful cool wood. The water, as you probably know quite well, drops from a large stone above the well, and petrifies everything that it falls on. Sponges weighing an ounce or two when first hung up, at the end of three months weigh twenty pounds. I saw hats, gloves, stockings and other weird garments in process of petrifaction. Fancy tying up your enemy under that drip drip and knowing he would turn to stone as hard as your heart feels when you think of him ! Another day we went and had tea, on the house-boat that is moored in the Nidd and ate raspberries by the million. Fruit is very plentiful and cheap, and the cream and cream-cheeses are quite too lovely. I think in this bracing air of the people who remain roasting in London for the sake of the July sales, and pity them. But they will think of the wherewith they shall be clothed and evolve it with searchings—not of souls but of counters—from the too often, bogus sales of the London shops.

Harrogate is not the only place I could tell you of where one can take one's ease during a short furlough from India. I think of a quaint old house in the heart of Herefordshire where Clement Scott stayed and which inspired "Apple Orchards." There the air comes fresh from the Malvern Hills, and sweeps the languor of the tropics from your veins. But I shall not make your mouth water, and your heart long for what you can't have while duty holds you pinioned under the Indian sky, and the swirl of the monsoon rain is around you. Your turn will come, and then this humble correspondent will take his place at the wheel, which is not, alas ! precisely the wheel of Fortune.

SAILING RACE IN THE HARBOUR.

A SAILING race took place in the harbour on Saturday, with a splendid breeze, between the boats of H. M. S. Magdala and the R. I. M. Dockyard. The conditions were service rig and an eight mile triangular course. Lieut. Carver, R. N., in one of the Magdala's Cutters, won the race, doing the distance in one hour and twenty-five minutes, the next boat coming in 22 seconds later, the following are the boats in the order of their arrival :—

BOAT.	SAILED BY
H. M. S. "Magdala" Cutter.....	Lieut. Carver, R. N.
R. I. M. Dockyard Cutter	Engr. Mitchell, R. I. M.
Do. do.	Col. Beauchamp, 20th Hussars.
H. M. S. "Magdala" Cutter	Lieut. Powles, R. N.
R. I. M. Dockyard Gig	Comd. Beauchamp, R.I.M.

THE M. M. STEAMER ERNEST SIMONS.

YESTERDAY afternoon the Agent of the Messageries Maritimes Steamship Co. and the Commander of the s. s. Ernest Simons entertained a large party of friends and the Co.'s clientele. A P. and O. tender took the guests from Ballard Pier to the steamer where a sumptuous luncheon was served. The engines, which had undergone repairs, in Bombay were afterwards tested and the guests taken for a trip out to sea. The engines and boilers (Belleville) were inspected by a number of naval and other professional engineers, who expressed their admiration of the ship's machinery. Dr. John Pollen, after lunch, proposed the health of the French Consul General who was on board, the agent of the Company, and the steamer's commander and officers, in one of his felicitous speeches and the toast was drunk with musical honours.

DR. BENSON "AT HOME."

DR. ANNIE BENSON was "at home" on Saturday evening to the educational confraternity of Bombay at her residence, Gordon House. There was a large attendance, and a most enjoyable evening was spent. A musical programme, of more than ordinary attractiveness, was provided, Madame Duran kindly arranging that portion of the entertainment. The string band of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry had been engaged and the best of local amateur musical talent was represented. Miss Benson was untiring in her efforts to secure the happiness of her guests and to say that she fully succeeded is but to pay her an inadequate compliment.

THE famine returns for the last week show a decrease of 12,080, leaving a total of 529,000 persons on the lists. There was a decrease of 13,000 in British districts of Bombay, 5,257 in Baroda, and 2,927 in Madras, where the works have been closed ; but Central India showed an increase of 3,375, Bombay Native States an increase 1,113, and Mysore one of 1,724.

Two small affairs are reported from the North-west frontier on the 12th instant. A party of six men of the 19th Punjab Infantry under a non-commissioned officer, while proceeding from Alizai to Sadda, in the Kurram Valley, were fired upon by some 25 tribesmen. Firing between the two parties went on for some time, until a detachment of the Kurram Militia appeared, when the attacking party retired. There were no casualties among the sepoys, but one mule was killed. The second affair occurred on the Waziri border on the 14th instant, when a small flanking party of the 35th Sikhs, on moving out of Sarwakai Post in the morning for duty with the water picquet, found 15 Mahsuds entrenched in a sangared position within half-a-mile of the post. The tribesmen, who were armed with rifles, opened fire, which the Sikhs returned. The Mahsuds eventually fled after having wounded one sepoy.

INDIAN CRICKETERS IN ENGLAND.

THE chief item of interest to Indian lovers of the game will be the news that Ernest Steel declares he will be unable to play any more this season. Including the South African match on July 1st and 2nd, Steel has taken a hand in seven first class matches, and he comes out with the splendid average of 41 wickets for 17·43 runs apiece. Against Somerset he captured ten victims, against Kent eleven, against Essex eight, against Middlesex five (in the first innings) and against Gloucestershire in his last match seven. On hard wickets he is sure to be much missed. Even allowing that a fresh bowler has a great advantage it cannot be denied that Steel is deceptive in his flight and many a ball that a batsman imagines is going to be merely a half volley altogether confounds him. Another player who will be seen no more this season is K. O. Goldie, the young Sussex amateur, who is undergoing a term of instruction in musketry preparatory to coming out to India. He will, Bombay cricketers will regret to learn, be stationed in the N. W. P. H. S. Bush the Calcutta crack batsman of 1898-99, who while at home this summer on leave from Burma played a few matches for Surrey, left England a few weeks ago for Aden where his regiment is now stationed. He will, however, be back in England again in October as his regiment's period of Indian service has expired. He is certain to find a place as a regular member of the Surrey XI next season.

J. G. Greig in the match between Hampshire and Sussex, in which he scored a century (commented on in my notes last week) bowled ten overs for 45 runs and took one wicket. K. S. Ranjitsinhji in the same match only scored 6.

The Hampstead cricket week was utterly spoiled by rain which prevented four matches out of the six being played. Ahsan-ul-Hak in the two matches played, only scored 2 and 4, and took four wickets. Mahomed Said, his compatriot, was equally unfortunate, failing to make a run and only capturing one wicket. The fourth match against London County was abandoned after an hour's play. Ahsan-ul-Hak made 28 not out.

C. J. Kentick, a well-known member of the Behar Wanderers Club, at present in England, playing for Hartley Row against Incognito, scored 11 and captured nine wickets in the match, seven in the second innings.

LOCAL CRICKET NOTES.

ON Saturday's cricket it is hard to find words to adequately express the disappointment caused at the poor form shown by players generally, batsmen in particular, in the more important matches. With only one more Saturday left before the first of the Presidency matches, we find the season slipping away without a single batting performance of any note and with few bowling performances up to the average of Bombay cricket. The reason for this has, of course, been the inclement weather which has been responsible for the abandonment of nearly two-thirds of the matches arranged up to date and has interfered with players obtaining sufficient practice to keep themselves in form. The match between the Bombay and Parsee Gymkhanas in which nearly all the interest of lovers of the game was centred on Saturday was a hollow as well as a disappointing affair. From a batting point of view the game was an absolute failure as the highest individual score after each side had finished an innings was 17 and in all there were only four batsmen who reached double figures, all of them Parsees. Supporters of the Presidency are beginning to ask anxiously if there is a single European batsman in Bombay who can be relied upon to make a few runs against good bowling. Heath and Romboll, without doubt, two of the best bats, playing in local cricket this year, have latterly proved very unreliable. The first-named seems unable to make runs in the first innings of a match and has now been dismissed three times for a blob. He, however, invariably scores well in the second innings. Romboll has lost nearly all the form he showed in the first few matches of the season, but on the other hand in the last two or three matches he has developed unsuspected form with the ball, which places him only second to J. S. Milne in that department of the game. J. T. Weatherby, who with Romboll and Heath, as batsmen, may be said to be in a class by themselves, although perhaps the most reliable of the trio, is not always able to make runs and on Saturday for the Oxfords against the Army and Navy Stores C.C. could only make 4. Turning to the play in the Gymkhana match, their innings of 31 was about the poorest batting performance seen this season. The bowling was of course of a higher standard than any the Gymkhana had previously met—that of the Hindu Gymkhana excepted—but their batting collapsed even quicker than in the Hindu Gymkhana match when Baloo carried everything before him. It was in real truth a most lamentable display and caused keen disappointment to the large gathering of Europeans and natives who witnessed the play, who had hoped that there would be at least one batsman on either side to rise to the occasion and do something noteworthy. It is not pleasant to have to comment adversely on the batting form of a team among whom there are several likely candidates for Presidential honours, especially on the eve of the Presidency match, but the batting of the Gymkhana can only be described as miserable in the extreme. There was no one on the side who inspired the spectators with the least confidence or who ever looked like making a stand. They were all alike completely tied up by the deliveries of Daver and Kharas, who, it must be admitted, bowled splendidly. Milne who is by no means the batsman one would expect to see setting the side an example, and Hebblethwaite alone played what was under the circumstances the right game. Both players when they went in at the outset adopted forcing tactics with the result that they

Private Holdship (25) and L. E. S. Ward (12) did well, while Smith (22) made top score for the A. and N. Stores, J. T. Weatherby captured four wickets for 19 runs for the winning team.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. PARSEE GYMKHANA.

The interest which is always taken in the meeting between the Bombay and Parsee Gymkhanas was heightened on Saturday owing to the approach of the Presidency matches, the first of which takes place next week. The game itself was interesting as it revealed the strength of the Parsees, whose bowlers in the first innings quickly disposed of the Gymkhana eleven for the meagre total of 31. The Parsee score came to 77, but when the Gymkhana went in a second time they made a much better display, putting together 98 for six wickets. The teams were as selected with the exception that the elder Kanga was absent from the Parsee side. After the rains the wicket was in a condition to favour the bowlers, but Milne winning the toss decided to send his men to the wickets first. He could hardly have anticipated that the beginning would be so disastrous as happened to be the case. P. M. Heath and S. N. Powell opened the innings against Daver and Kharas the former of whom bowled from the Pavilion end. Kharas met with instant success, for with the second ball of his first over he clean bowled Heath with a delivery which appeared to break in from the off. Rumboll went in to see Powell directly dismissed by a yorker from Daver to which he ran out. Rumboll stayed only to make a couple of runs when Kharas secured his dismissal. Three wickets were thus lost for two runs, but disaster was not yet ended. Mead and Hebblethwaite came together, but after the latter had made a couple of hits to the boundary and the total had reached fourteen Daver bowled him with a capital ball. Mead was next tempted to run out to one from Daver and failing to get under it properly merely placed it kindly into the bowler's hands. The bowlers had matters all their own way and the rot showed little sign of being stayed. Clark and Captain Carnegy became associated, but the latter was given out l.b.w. after he had scored a couple of singles, and after Milne, the new comer, had driven one to the boundary, Clark fell to a catch by Kharas off Daver. Scott next obligingly returned a delivery to Kharas, and Milne after trying to force matters a little, lifted one which proved a safe catch for the fielder at short leg. The innings closed very shortly afterwards, Captain Anderson being easily caught by Kharas off Daver. The success of the bowlers was reflected by the r excellent analyses, Daver being credited with six wickets for fourteen runs and Kharas four for fifteen.

The Parsees who opened their innings with Pavri and H. D. Kanga opposing the bowling of Milne and Clark, began very well. Both batsmen showed very pretty play and appeared likely to make a considerable stand when a piece of smart fielding caused Kanga to be run out. Billimoria had a brief but lively time at the wickets hitting Milne three times to the boundary, but the same bowler effected his dismissal with an excellent ball. Dubash was well caught by Hebblethwaite off Milne, but as the result of about an hour's play the Gymkhana total was passed. Pavri who had been playing capital cricket retired shortly afterwards, putting up one from Clark which Mead secured. From the same bowler Mody gave an easy chance which Heath accepted and Kharas was soon cleverly taken at the wicket off Milne. With the score at 44 for six wickets Rumboll went on to bowl in place of Clark but the total was advanced to 50 before any alteration came about. Belgaumwalla who had hit freely and compiled thirteen was then out to a fine catch by Milne in the slips off Rumboll. Rain hereabouts caused a brief stoppage and on resuming Rumboll secured Pocha's dismissal, again by the aid of Milne. By slow play the score was further advanced, Vakil scoring on the leg side. His partner Panthakay was dismissed by a capital catch brought off by Powell, and at 77 the innings closed when Vakil was well caught by Burney. Of the Gymkhana bowlers Rumboll had the best analysis having taken four wickets for sixteen runs.

With an hour and a half to play the Gymkhana went in again with much better results than in the first venture. Heath, Milne and Carnegy scored, the first named showing some very pretty cricket. When the bell rang the Gymkhana had made 98 for 6 wickets. The Parsees gave a chance to a greater variety of bowlers in the second instance and of these Pocha who took the place of Kharas had an analysis of four for 33.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
M Heath, b Kharas	3	c Panthakay, b Pocha	27
S M Powell, b Daver	0	b H Kanga	8
A C Rumboll, b Kharas	2		
P J Mead, c and b Daver	1	c Vakil, b Pocha	0
H P Hebblethwaite, b Daver	8	c Belgaumwalla, b Daver	2
Capt Carnegy, l-b-w, b Daver	2	not out	33
F J Clark, c Kharas, b Daver	4		
J S Milne, c Daver, b Kharas	9	b Pocha	28
W H Scott, c and b Kharas	0		
H B Burney, not out	1	b Pocha	0
Capt Anderson, c Kharas b Daver	1		
Extras	3		
Total	31	Total (6 wkts)	98

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Kharas	7	2	15	4	...	...	...	...
Daver	6·4	0	14	6	5	0	22	1
Pocha	...	...	...	...	8	2	33	4
Pavri	...	...	...	...	6	0	34	0
Mody	...	...	...	...	3	1	9	0
H Kanga	...	...	...	...	4	0	0	1

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

H D Kanga, run out	8
Pavri, c Mead, b Clark	11
Billimoria, b Milne	12
Dubash, c Hobblethwaite, b Milne	1
Mody, c Heath, b Clarke	1
Kharas, c scott, b Milne	3
Belgaumwalla, c Milne, b Rumboll	13
Vakil, c Burney, b Rumboll	17
Pocha, c Milne, b Rumboll	2
Panthaky, c Powell, b Rumboll	5
Daver, not out	2
Extras	2
Total	77

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Milne	15	2	47	3
Clarke	13	4	13	2
Rumboll	8·3	0	16	4

OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY vs. A. & N. STORES C. C.

This match was played on Saturday last at Colaba and resulted in a win for the Oxfordshire Light Infantry by 23 runs. The following are the scores:—

OXFORDSHIRE L. I.

Mr Ward, hit wicket, Ganoo	22
Lee-Card Barkett, b Ganoo	6
Mr. Ponsonby, b Madnoo	9
Pte Bowle, b Madhoo	3
Pte Neville, b Ganoo	7
Capt Dodington, b Madhoo	1
Pte Holeship, not out	25
Mr Weatherby, c Poyntz, b Ganoo	4
Sergt Conners, b Mashoo	0
Pte Belcher, b Fitzherbert	4
Pte Burns, c and b Loogland	4
Extras	6
Total	91

A. & N. STORES.

Smith, c Holship, b Belcher	22
Poyntz, c Dodington, b Belcher	0
Loogland, c Holeship, b Weatherby	10
Worman, b Belcher	0
Fitzherbert, stumped, b Belcher	0
Ganoo, c Weatherby, b Belcher	0
Davis, stumped, b Weatherby	6
Snow, b Weatherby	0
Madhoo, b Belcher	0
Fernandez, not out	14
Alver, b Weatherby	0
Extras	16
Total	68

THE TEAMS FOR THE PRESIDENCY MATCH.

The Bombay and Poona Gymkhana Cricket Committees have, I understand, selected five of the team to represent the Presidency against the Parsees next week. The five players in question are A. P. Douglas, M. D. Wood, F. L. Sprott, A. Milman, and J.T. Weatherby, all of whom on their form this season have thoroughly earned places in the team. Dissentient voices may be raised against Sprott's selection as wicket-keeper in preference to C. Walcott, but any extra skill that the latter may have behind the stumps is more than balanced by Sprott's superiority as a batsman. The remaining six places will be filled up after the Bombay and Poona Gymkhana match next week, when owing to the large number of players whose claims are entitled to consideration, the real trouble of the selection committee will commence. If, however, any players from Mhow and Nasirabad are to be included in the team they will necessarily have to be selected before next week. One player in particular is almost certain of a place in the team. I allude to L. J. Comyn of the Connaught Rangers of whose qualifications I drew attention to a few weeks ago. He has some experience of first-class cricket at home, having played for Dublin University against Oxford and Cambridge Universities and Gloucestershire, Leicestershire, and M. C. C. Irish players when in the front rank are always reliable performers and as Comyn is an all-round man his inclusion in the team would not be a mistake. M. S. Jardine, P. M. Heath, A. C. Rumboll, J. S. Milne, H. Cheetham, E. L. Sale, Vernon Harcourt, W. Drysdale, Captain H. R. Lee and B. A. P. Schreiber (Mhow), and L. E. S. Ward are the principal candidates for the remaining vacancies and the Selection Committee will have a hard task to decide which to select. A. C. Norman of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry is, I hear, not in the running, not being in form through want of practice.

The Poona Selection Committee meet this evening to choose the team for the first match which will be captained by Dr. M. E. Pavri.

R.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AT POONA.

In the Commons, on Monday, July 29, Mr. Cameron asked the Secretary of State for India if he is aware of certain difficulties in the way of technical instruction and engineering training, caused by the action of the Director of Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency, whereby several students applying to enter the engineering branch of the College of Science at Poona found themselves excluded; and, having regard to the recent declarations of his Excellency Lord Curzon, at the Aligarh College, will he state what steps will be taken for the removal of the restrictions mentioned.

Lord G. Hamilton: I learn from an answer given to a question in the Bombay Legislative Council on Feb. 12 last, that in consequence of the large increase in the number of students in the engineering branch of the Poona College of Science since the year 1898-99, it became necessary to limit the admissions in 1901 to 40, and to select those to be admitted by a competitive examination. Neither the accommodation in the college, nor the teaching staff, is calculated to admit of an indefinite extension of the numbers attending, and the restriction was absolutely necessary to provide for the efficient working of the institution, which is maintained primarily for the supply of candidates for Government service in the Public Works Department. It is open to private enterprise to provide instruction in engineering for those who desire it, and whom it is impossible to accommodate in the Government College.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

On Tuesday, July 30, the House went into Committee on the resolution authorising the raising in this country by the Indian Government of a loan not exceeding 3,220,900l. for paying off or redeeming the debentures of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway on the security of the revenues of India.

Lord G. Hamilton explained that the resolution gave effect to the decision of the House last session. The Indian Government had acquired possession of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and one of the conditions of purchase was that they should pay off the debentures as they became due.

A division was challenged by the Nationalist members, and the Committee divided, the numbers being —For the resolution, 183; against, 43; majority, 140. The resolution was reported to the House.

On Wednesday, July 31, On the report of the resolution authorising the raising in this country by the Indian Government of a loan not exceeding 3,220,900l for paying off or redeeming the debentures of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway on the security of the revenues of India, a division was challenged by the Nationalists.

The house divided, and the numbers were,—

For the resolution	221
Against	53
Majority	—168

Lord G. Hamilton brought up the East India Loan (Great Indian Peninsula Railway Debenture Bill, which was read a first time. The second reading of the Bill was put down for Aug. 7.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE AND THE STATE.

Sir John Kennaway asked the Secretary of State for India what effect has been given by the Local Governments in India to the Government of India's resolution in the Quinquennial Review of Education, by Mr. E. S. Cotton, published in the "Gazette of India," Nov. 4, 1899, for the clear determination of the relations between private enterprise and the State.

Lord G. Hamilton: The resolution of the Government of India contained for the most part directions for further inquiry and report. I understand that Local Governments have submitted the reports called for in it, and that these are now under the consideration of the Viceroy. I have not, however, received the final conclusions of the Government on the questions discussed, which are of a very extensive and complicated character. No new principle has, so far as I am aware, been laid down regarding the relation between private enterprise and State expenditure on education which continues to be regulated by the principles accepted in the report of the Education Commission of 1883.

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India whether he will state what, up to the end of the year 1900, was the amount of the arrears due from the railway system of India to the general revenues of the country.

Lord G. Hamilton: Up to the end of 1900 the total loss upon Indian railways was 57,800 000 Rx.; but in the financial year 1899-1900 there was a net gain of 115,000 Rx. These figures, of course, take no account of the immense indirect gain to the prosperity of the country and to the State revenues from the construction of railways.

THE SIND, PUNJAB, AND DELHI RAILWAY.

Mr. Caine asked the Secretary of State for India if he is now able to say what action he proposes to take with regard to the sum of money lying at the Bank of England to the credit of the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, which railway was taken over by the Government of India in 1880.

Lord G. Hamilton: I am in communication with the Treasury on this subject, but am not yet in a position to make any statement.

TROOPS ON SERVICE OUTSIDE INDIA.

Mr. Caine asked the Secretary of State for India: If he can state what number of troops British and Native, of the Indian Army are now on service outside the frontiers of India; at each respective place at which they are stationed; and what troops serving in South Africa are to be withdrawn; and, if so, now soon.

Lord G. Hamilton: Since I answered a similar question addressed to me by the hon. member on Feb. 18 last, the number of native troops serving in China has been reduced by some 9,000 men, and it will be further reduced. Otherwise the figures I then gave remain substantially unaltered. The British troops sent from India for service in South Africa will, I hope, be replaced at an early date; but I am unable as yet to say how soon that will take place.

THE IMPROVEMENT TRIBUNAL OF APPEAL.

THE APPOINTMENT OF MUNICIPAL ASSESSOR

The Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 4796, dated the 22nd July 1901, to advertise for and report on applications for the post of Assessor to be appointed by the Corporation, under Section 48 (3) of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, report that in response to their advertisement, nine applications have been received, three of the applicants being Civil Engineers, four Lawyers, one a "Merchant and General Agent," and one a medical gentleman. Of these Mr. W. A. Chambers, Architect and Surveyor, appears to the Committee to be the most eligible, and they accordingly recommend him for appointment as Assessor. The Committee add:—Mr. Chambers's wide knowledge and experience of landed property in Bombay acquired in the practice of his profession in the City will no doubt be of much use in the discharge of his duties as Assessor. He undertakes, if chosen by the Corporation, to decline all work incompatible with his duties as Assessor.

The recomendation is signed by Messrs. D. E. Wacha, P. M. Mehta, R. M. Sayan, Ibrahim Rahimtools, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, and Dr. Accacio G. Viegas.

Mr. James Macdonald dissents from the recommendation in the following terms: "I don't approve of the selection.

No definite programme for the Educational Conference in Simla next month has yet been drawn up. The Government of India are now consulting the local administrations regarding the deputation of educational officers and others to the Conference.

A murder case in the Allahabad High Court throws a vivid light on the superstitions of Indian villagers. A member of an Ahir family in a Budaun village went mad. A certain chamar named Somera was suspected. As the Sessions Judge remarked, it is usually on low-caste people that such suspicion falls. The Ahir family asked Somera to take back his demon, or literally to collect or gather it ("samaitlo") out of the young man. When the poor chamar denied all knowledge of the demon, he was pegged down to the ground, spread-eagle fashion, and pounded to death to the accompanying warcry of "Gangaji-ka-jai." The chamar, it should be mentioned, had helped to get himself the reputation of a magician though his magic seems to have taken no more harmful form than prescribing ashes for sick children.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

CUP DAY AT GOODWOOD.

GOLF NOTES.

THE POLO SEASON.

THE WEEK'S CRICKET.

LONDON, AUG. 1.

Cup day at Goodwood was extremely quiet, that is as regards the sport, for the attendance, as is usual on the "ladies' afternoon," showed a big increase. It was really a pity that the big event, now increased to £2,000 in value, should have attracted so moderate an entry, and so poor a field. The presence of Volodyovski would have remedied matters, although practically walking over for the event, but the Derby winner was not to interrupt his Leger preparation. Thus it was Mr. Arthur James's good fortune to score with the improved but still moderate Fortunatus. As some recompense for the expensive defeat of The Raft, Levite won Mr. George Faber the Prince of Wales's Stakes, while Sir Blundell Maple kept up his average of a victory each afternoon with the powerful upstanding Royal Lancer in the Rous Memorial Stakes. It was an execrably poor race, and the opposition filtered down to five moderate horses, all in receipt of immense weight. Yet Royal Lancer had been expressly kept out of a rich Liverpool engagement for this race, and won in a canter. The successful stable of the day was really that of J. Powney, Giglio giving Captain Bewicke an easy ride in the Corinthian Plate, in which the jockeys were mixed. By recently relinquishing his permission to ride on even terms with jockeys, Captain Bewicke was not now needed to carry 7lb extra. Carbinis, as usual, only ran well, and it is seemingly the Stanton chestnut's fate to be fourth, whatever the company or the distance. Japonica missed the Drayton Handicap, for which only three horses were really backed, and on the early season's form, of course, Little Eva had a distinct chance, although encountering Lockfard on slightly worse terms than at Lincoln. In the meantime, however, the mare has run badly being absolutely tailed off behind Harrow at Gatwick, and thus one could not possibly bring themselves to fancy her chance unless very highly inspired. It was quite Madden's luck of the present week to score in the chief handicap.

Sharpe, who is, and has always been, a good jockey, actually had an odd ride at Goodwood this week, and it was the same with Allsopp at Worcester last week. It really seems impossible to realise that such men as these, H. Chapman and many others who were our leading middle-weights 18 months back, are now unemployed and practically unknown.

Except when Orme won in 1891, and Persimmon four seasons later, recent victors in the Richmond Stakes at Goodwood have proved arrant failures. Last year's hero Handicapper, except for a fluky Guineas victory, has unquestionably shown himself a bad horse, while such animals victorious of late years as Gulliver, Golden Gate, Siphonia, Inverdon, Galloping Dick (who was put to jumping), The Nipper (a mere selling plater) Caillingham, Paladare, St. Gris and Winifreda, have all been practical failures.

The majority of games and sports are enjoyable in proportion to one's skill. The man who from defective eyesight or other cause persistently fails to hit his birds will soon tire of the pursuit of winged game. At racquets or lawn tennis the duffer will probably find that a limited experience of those excellent games suffices for his wants. The angler who never catches fish will vote the sport tame and uninteresting, and, having failed, will be sure to maintain that patience is the sole attribute required for success. But the good shot, the skilled tennis-player, and the expert fisherman find in their respective pursuits a never-ending source of pleasure. It is different at golf. It would perhaps be going too far to say that the worse a man plays the keener he becomes, yet there is something in the idea. Although on successive days the golfer short of practice may exhibit in surprising variety every fault of which the game permits, and attain to an astonishing pitch of exasperation and annoyance, memory recalls rounds played not so long ago when he fairly earned his own appreciation and reached the standard of skill of which he considered himself capable. That skill may or may not return to him, and men who have taken up the game in middle life, or later, and who do not play regularly, are apt rather to deteriorate than to improve unless they take themselves seriously in hand. If he gives himself over wholly to the fascinations of match play, the average person will never play good golf. Take, for example, the case of amateur billiards. How few there are who ever acquire more than the simplest rudiments of the game! The half-ball shot and the winning hazard satisfy all the aspirations of the majority. They may make breaks of twenty or thirty when the balls run for them, but they never improve. Very rarely you come across an amateur of a different calibre, who invariably plays for position, who can "nurse" the balls, and perhaps make a hundred off them. On inquiry it will invariably be found that his natural aptitude has been developed by assiduous and painstaking practice. And yet at golf—among the most difficult of games—the player who has served his novitiate and learned to handle his clubs in varying degrees of inaccuracy forthwith embarks on a daily round of matches. Often he may be heard to complain that at the end of a year he has made no progress, and there is always one, or, it may be, several clubs that persistently decline to fulfil his intentions. The remedy is obvious yet it is seldom applied. It will be found in intelligent practice, and the practice should be carried on alone, and never continued to the point of fatigue.

The time will surely arrive when the United States will produce golfers, both amateur and professional, who will hold their own with, and may even defeat, our best players. Attention was strongly directed to American golf when Vardon and Taylor took part in the Open Championship last year, and the result showed that as yet the skill of American professionals falls considerably behind that of the best men over here; and the opinion was confirmed when we learned that the first six in this year's tournament hailed from the Old Country. Amateur golfers on the other side of the Atlantic appear to be relatively stronger than the professionals. Mr. W. H. Fowler is a scratch player of the Royal and Ancient, and in the Amateur Championship this year was beaten in the fourth round only by Mr. Hilton; yet Mr. W. J. Travis, the American Amateur Champion, halved with him at St. Andrews—a match of thirty-six holes. Evidently Mr. Travis is a first-rate player, and his style in all departments of the game has been approved by the critics.

The great match between the Burgess and Morton Hall Clubs, in which either club was represented by a hundred golfers, resulted rather unexpectedly in favour of Morton Hall by 85 holes. At first sight this seems rather a crushing defeat, yet it does not amount to a hole per match, and, considering the number of players, the issue was fairly close. It is tantamount to a win by eight holes in a match between teams of ten aside. The victory of Morton Hall was the more creditable as it counts only 450 members, whereas the membership of the Burgess Golfing Society is 650.

It is of little use to write vaguely of the success of the season. Polo is a novelty in England compared with other pastimes, and its growth can be tested by asking and answering a few plain questions. Has the standard of play improved or declined? Are new players rising up to take the places of the old? Is the game more widely played than it was? Lastly, is polo more popular as a spectacle? I believe that the spread of any game is closely correlated with its power to attract and interest lookers-on. The best answer to give to the first of these questions is to ask another. How does the champion team of the year compare with those of the past, with Sussex County, with the Freebooters, with the old Rugby team? To this the reply is that, taken as a whole, the Rugby champion team of 1901 is the best of the last ten years. There have, no doubt, been individual players in the winning teams of past seasons who were better than the corresponding men in this year's four. But no English team has ever played with such unity and such combined force in this country. No team has ever paid so much attention to details. For example to the mounting of the players on suitable ponies, and to keeping the men in hard condition. To play polo according to modern standards for an hour is really hard work, and needs a high state of fitness. I say no team in England because the way to success by attention to details has been marked out by Col. De Lisle in his admirable little book, "Hints on Polo," and carried to perfection in India by the famous Durham Light Infantry team. Thus we answer that the Rugby champion team is the best mounted, the best trained, and most perfectly disciplined team of the last ten years. Moreover, its especial strength lies in just those points, improved control of the ball and better combined play, which chiefly mark the improvement in polo as a game.

The number of recruits to the game is most satisfactory. The members' games, in which naturally the beginner plays, have never been better supported at Hurlingham and Ranelagh than has been the case this year; while a regular school of polo has grown up at the Crystal Palace. Of the large number of new players, the Country Cup brought out three very promising men—Mr. H. Rich, Mr. Herbert Marsham, and Mr. Hugh Cardwell. Oxford University has two—Mr. Wade Palmer and Lord Helmsley. The Household Cavalry two—Lord Ingestre and Mr. Edgar Brassey. The best of the younger players are, however, Mr. R Grenfell, of the King's Royal Rifles, and though at a more advanced stage, Mr. Cecil Nickalls, and his brother, Mr. M. Nickalls, of the Stock Exchange. The "House" still could play the world at polo if it would. Among our American visitors, Mr. Foxhall Keene, Mr. Eustis, Mr. F. J. Mathey, and the Brothers M'Creery are still the best. The first-named, however, plays but seldom. Thus there are plenty of new players of promise coming on.

On the staff at Lord's is an umpire named W. A. J. West, a highly respected official, who is not craven-hearted, and afraid to say what he thinks of Jim Phillips and Arthur Mold. In these days when Phillips is declared from the housetops of London to be a combination of Bayard and The Admirable Crichton, it is well to ponder on the words of W. A. J. West, who writes:—"If Phillips is correct in his ideas, it looks as though four-fifths at least of the men now standing as umpires don't know the difference between throwing and bowling, and the fact to having officiated at Mold's end myself, this and many other seasons, prompts me to write in order to justify the action I have at different times taken in passing Mold as a fair bowler. As I say, umpires are included in the charge brought against Mold. It is not, as some writers would have one to believe, a personal matter between Mold and Phillips, for in striking at the bowler, Phillips surely strikes at the men who have let Mold go as fair."

Moreover, West continues:—"Let me here say that I stood as umpire in the match that Lancashire played against Hampshire at Portsmouth this year, and, after watching Mold with the greatest care all through the game, I came to the conclusion that his action was perfectly fair and above suspicion. My colleague at the opposite end was of the same opinion. I have gone further, and asked all the umpires that have met Mold this year and last, and, with two exceptions, Phillips and White, they expressed the opinion that Mold was perfectly fair. While holding no brief for Mold, I think this should go to his account, and what is more to my point, justify the action taken by men not afraid to say what they think, who have passed him as fair.

Not the most captious of cricket critics can complain that the season is a dull one. On the contrary, the matches have been as full of surprises as an egg is—traditionally, we cannot speak from experience—full of meat. To go no further back than Wednesday morning no self-respecting prophet would have done other than predict an easy victory for Surrey. Play had not been in progress a minute when the Warwickshire men, with six wickets down in their second innings, were but 21 runs. All is over save the shouting, cried the confident backers of Surrey, when lo! Lilley, Baisbridge, Santall, and Field showed that there was life in the old dog yet. They made 34, 26, 34, and 17, respectively, with the result that Surrey had 126 runs to get to win. "We'll do it off our own bats," murmured Jephson and Abel, and they banged the ball as if they meant to score a ten wickets victory, making 44 before the Surrey captain fell at the wicket. Then came luncheon, and after luncheon the deluge. Abel—good at need—in vain tried to stem the torrent, but plays the keener he becomes, yet there is something in the idea. Although on successive days the golfer short of practice may exhibit in surprising variety every fault of which the game permits, and attain to an astonishing pitch of exasperation and annoyance, memory recalls rounds played not so long ago when he fairly earned his own appreciation and reached the standard of skill of which he considered himself capable. That skill may or may not return to him, and men who have taken up the game in middle life, or later, and who do not play regularly, are apt rather to deteriorate than to improve unless they take themselves seriously in hand. If he gives himself over wholly to the fascinations of match play, the average person will never play good golf. Take, for example, the case of amateur billiards. How few there are who ever acquire more than the simplest rudiments of the game! The half-ball shot and the winning hazard satisfy all the aspirations of the majority. They may make breaks of twenty or thirty when the balls run for them, but they never improve. Very rarely you come across an amateur of a different calibre, who invariably plays for position, who can "nurse" the balls, and perhaps make a hundred off them. On inquiry it will invariably be found that his natural aptitude has been developed by assiduous and painstaking practice. And yet at golf—among the most difficult of games—the player who has served his novitiate and learned to handle his clubs in varying degrees of inaccuracy forthwith embarks on a daily round of matches. Often he may be heard to complain that at the end of a year he has made no progress, and there is always one, or, it may be, several clubs that persistently decline to fulfil his intentions. The remedy is obvious yet it is seldom applied. It will be found in intelligent practice, and the practice should be carried on alone, and never continued to the point of fatigue.

What's the matter with Yorkshire? This is a question at which the Yorkshire men may smile, but as far as their batting is concerned, the team cut a very poor figure in the match at Hull with Gloucester. "From Hell, Hull, and Halifax, good Lord deliver us," was as like as not the prayer of the Sinagoites on Tuesday afternoon. In the end the westerns shire was beaten by 55 runs, but they made such a stubborn bid for victory that they deserved success, though they did not obtain it. What shall we say then of Rhodes, to whom alone the praise is due? He won the match for Yorkshire by his magnificent bowling, taking in all twelve wickets for 86 runs, and converting Gloucestershire's first innings into a sort of donkey's parade. We should be ungracious not to notice the fine bowling of Roberts and Wilkinson for the visitors. The last named will be heard of again. He bowls right hand, rather fast, with a high delivery.

It is kindest to Derbyshire to say nothing about their match with Lancashire. The Red Rose triumphed easily over the county of which 'tis said, "Derbyshire born, Derbyshire bred, strong in the leg but weak in the head." It was perhaps the want of judgment which put in Lancashire first which accounted for the utter breakdown of Mr. L. G. Wright's side. Fylde sley, whose from is marvellous, scored 158, and Albert Ward made 117. Leicester's five wickets victory over Notts was well earned. As in all the other matches we have been writing about, the wickets, after last week's rain, favoured the bowlers. The hero of the match was King, the Leicester professional, who took 13 wickets for 73 runs.

Several cases of burglary have occurred at Gilgit during the past few months, the culprits generally escaping detection. Recently attention was directed to the proceedings of two Pathan Contractors who suddenly left Gilgit with a dozen followers by the Kargah Nullah dismantling a bridge behind them to hinder pursuit. They were, however, overtaken and arrested and on being searched proved to be in possession of property stolen in a serious case of burglary which had taken place at the house of the Tahsildar of Gilgit a few days before. This fortunate arrest is likely to lead to evidence regarding the other robberies.

Many will hear with regret of the death at Quetta of Resaldar Major Bahaddin Khan, Sirdar Bahadur—Hony. A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy. An Afghan by birth he had all the fine qualities of that race and was ever polite and obliging. Entering the service in 1851 he was appointed Jemedar in the first Central India Horse in 59—becoming Resaldar in 69, Resaldar and Resaldar-Major in 1884. As a reward for his services he was appointed A. D. C. to the Viceroy in 1895 and served in that post until his retirement in June last year. He was made a C.I.E. in 1897 and was the possessor of the Order of Br. India and the Order of Merit. His war services were many and varied

ANOTHER COMMISSARIAT FRAUD.

HEAVY PUNISHMENT.

Another commissariat fraud connected with the Tirah Campaign has ended in the conviction of one Rawel Singh, a transport agent at Khushalgarh, who was charged with attempting to cheat the Government of India by applying for the payment of a bogus bill. The Special Magistrate, Mr. Rannie, at Rawalpindi, sentenced the accused to eighteen month' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 2,000 or six months further rigorous imprisonment in default of payment. The Sessions Judge of Rawalpindi on appeal has confirmed the sentence after delivering judgment to the following effect:—The accused was ordered to supply a quantity of bullock shoes to the value of Rs. 633, but Captain Berthon, Transport Officer, who counted the shoes before despatching them to the base at Kohat found a large shortage. The accused was therefore obliged to cancel his bill for Rs. 633, and to submit an amended bill for Rs. 233, which latter sum was duly paid him. The matter then closed, and when the Tirah Campaign ended Captain Berthon took leave to England. Some months later the accused presented anew the cancelled bill for Rs.633, and pressed for early payment, threatening to sue the Commissariat Department. Captain Berthon was referred to, although in England at the time, and he replied that the bill in question had been cancelled, that the accused knew it had been cancelled, and that the amended bill substituted for it at the time had been paid. The Sessions Judge referring to Mr. Grey's plea for the defence to the effect that Captain Berthon was "down" on the accused, and that Captain Berthon's memory was bad, continued as follows: "I entirely agree with Mr. Rennie that it is out of the question to suppose that a British Officer would come into Court and deliberately perjure himself merely to get a troublesome subordinate convicted on a criminal charge. Putting aside these all questions of malevolence I do not see any reason for doubting the accuracy of Lieutenant Berthon's memory. Facts of the kind deposed to would impress themselves on the memory." Referring next to Mr. Grey's pleas that the two bills were for two different lots of Cullock shoes the judge proceeded: "It is inconceivable to me that exactly the same articles, only of different quantity, would be required in October and November, and would have been inserted in the same order in the bill unless the second bill was copied from the first. If as a fact the accused had supplied the articles for which he demanded Rs. 633 in payment, surely he would have pressed for a discharge of his bill before August, 1899. Probably he thought then that Lieutenant Berthon having gone home, there could be no proof of cancellation of the bill, and that by persistently urging payment and finally threatening the Commissariat Department with a civil suit, his importunity would induce the department—adverse as most Government Departments are to engage in litigation—to acquiesce in his claims. In my opinion then it has been proved that the accused attempted to cheat the Commissariat Department, and I see no reason to interfere with his conviction. The sentence is a severe one, but having regard to the daring character of the attempted cheating, to the fact that the accused is a man of some education and position, and thereby all the more dangerous a criminal, to the deliberation and boldness, not to say impudence, with which he tried to enforce payment of money to which he knew he had no right, to the spiteful way in which he has endeavoured to injure Captain Berthon's character, and to the necessity of imposing deterrent sentences to check commissaria frauds, I do not think the sentence is excessive."

On a further application to the Chief Court the conviction and sentence of imprisonment were upheld but the rifle was remitted.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

CENTRAL PROVINCES COTTON.

First Forecast of the Cotton Crop of the Central Provinces Season 1901:—

The monsoon arrived late and there was a marked deficiency in the rainfall of June. The seed was in many instances put down before the soil was properly saturated, and in these fields germination was bad. The young seedlings were also tried by the long break in the first half of July and re-sowings to some extent were necessitated in most of the important cotton districts. In Hoshangabad about two-thirds of the cotton sowings were made after the 15th July, and practically all the seed sown earlier failed to germinate, and this necessitated resowing. Sowings generally extended over a long period, and the area sown is generally believed to be as large as last yeare, which is much above the average.

Excellent rain in the second half of July has made good the previous damage, and at the present time the prospects are good. The plants are making healthy and vigorous growth. A break is desirable in the in the Northern and Plateau districts for weeding operations. If suitable weather continues a full yield may be expected.

CENTRAL PROVINCES TIL.

First Forecast of the Til (Sesamum) Crop of the Central Provinces—Season 1901:—

Owing to the lateness of the monsoon, the sowings commenced much later than usual and are still in progress. Sowings not being complete, a definite estimate regarding the extent of sowings cannot at present be predicated with any accuracy; but on the whole the area will, it is believed, be even larger than last year, which itself was more than double the normal.

Germination has generally been good; but the early sowings suffered in a few districts owing to the long spell of dry weather in the first half of July and re-sowing to a limited extent in the poorer soils, was necessitated.

The recent rains have done much good, and the present prospects of the crop are very satisfactory.

The sowing of the cold-weather crop has not yet commenced, at present there is no reason to believe that the area will vary much from that put down last year.

THE CORPORATION AND THE TRAMWAY CO.

THE EXCUSES OF THE SUIT.

At to-day's meeting of the Corporation the following business will be considered:—

(1). Letter from the Commissioner, No. 12834, dated the 8th August 1901:—With reference to the Corporation Resolution No. 229, of the 11th April 1901, I have the honour to request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to an advance of Rs. 15 000 to meet the expenditure already incurred, and to be incurred, in connection with the suit filed by the Tramway Company. The amount can be defrayed from Surplus Cash Balance, which, as will appear from the statement of Surplus Cash Balance, circulated to the Corporation for the July meeting, amounts to Rs. 4,71,365-7-7."

(2). Resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 5976, dated the 14th August 1901:—"That the letter from the Commissioner, No. 12834, dated the 8th August 1901, be forwarded to the Corporation, with reference to their Resolution, No. 229, dated 11th April 1901, with the recommendation of the Standing Committee, that sanction be given to an advance of Rs. 15,000, from the Surplus Cash Balance to meet the expenditure already incurred, and to be incurred in connection with the suit filed against to Municipality by the Tramway Company. 2. That the Chairman be requested to bring this Resolution as urgent business before the current meeting of the Corporation."

Mr. Rea, Superintendent of the Archæological Survey of Madras and Coorg, has discovered a field for exploration in the Tinnevelly District, which promises to be as interesting and important from the point of view of Indian research as the recent discoveries in Crete have proved to the European archæologist. The site, which is near Adichanallur has been, Mr. Rea thinks, at one time a very large town. "The deposits, if fully excavated, would, I have not the slightest doubt, stock several museums with unique objects of the most interesting description, for almost every excavation brings to light something not heretofore found. I have examined many prehistoric sites, but have never seen one so extensive and varied in its results as this. Extensive tracts are yet untouched. . . . . Over 114 acres are now reserved, but the remains extend even beyond that area. It would require several years' steady work to completely explore the place. That this is by far the most important and extensive prehistoric burial place as yet discovered in Madras I can certainly state." Some eighteen hundred curious objects in bronze, iron and pottery, as well as seven pure gold oval-shaped ornaments, have already been unearthed.

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HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, AUG. 2.

Mr. Thomas Brock, who is to carve the statue of Queen Victoria which will stand for posterity as the national memorial of the Victorian era, has a link with fame of which everybody may not know. Most of us carry his work in our pockets. He designed the last Victorian coinage, and every coin issued from the Mint for years past has borne tribute to his skill. It is odd to remember that every coin bears his initials—odd because perhaps not one person in a hundred has ever no

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

In Germany what is called Central European time has been adopted since April, 1, 1893, and it is also in use in Austria Hungary, Bosnia, Servia, Italy, Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. Western European time is used in England, Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg and Spain. France alone remains obstinate and has kept Paris time, which is standard also in Algeria and Tunis. Italy has officially adopted the division of the day into twenty-four hours, numbered 1 to 24, beginning at midnight. This same method has been used in Belgium since May 1, 1897, for post-offices, telegraphs, railways, and shipping. Bulgaria, Roumania, and European Turkey have Eastern European time, while Russia has kept St. Petersburg time, which is 2 hours 1 minute 13 seconds ahead of that of Greenwich. North America and Canada have four time-zones for railway time: Eastern (five hours behind Greenwich), Central (six hours), Mountain (seven hours), and Pacific (eight hours). In Canada these standards are official and the hours are numbered from 1 to 24. It is the same for the English West Indies. In Cape Colony the standard time for railways and telegraphs is one hour and a half ahead of Greenwich time. In Japan the official time is exactly nine hours ahead of Greenwich time. In Australia the standard times are: Western Australia (eight hours ahead of Greenwich), South Australia (nine hours), Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania (ten hours). For New Zealand the time is eleven and a half hours ahead of Greenwich.

Further particulars of the remedy for "distemper" in dogs (Maladie des chiens), as discovered by Dr. Phisalix, the well-known French bacteriologist, are now to hand. Phisalix has been at work on the subject for some years, and has isolated the bacillus of the disease. In the laboratory of M. Chauveau at the Museum de Paris he has also prepared a vaccine for young dogs against the malady. They while in their milk teeth, are inoculated under the skin of the thighs with 2 to 3 cubic centimetres of an attenuated culture of the bacillus, which renders them immune to the natural contagion as well as experimental infection. It is proposed to found a special institute for the vaccination of young dogs against the disease in France, and others will doubtless follow elsewhere.

Linen which is washed by an outside laundress may be to all appearance clean, yet infected with microbes. The temperature of the water she employes does not suffice to kill the microbes of typhus, diphtheria, and other diseases. At the pasteur Hospital Paris, they use a sterilising stove, invented by M. Vaillard, in which linen and beds are subjected for a time to the action of steam at a temperature of 120° Cent. They are also treated with boiling water, soap and carbonate of soda. A Commission has been appointed in Paris to consider the advisability of introducing the desinfecting method of washing not only in civil and military hospitals, but pubic laundries.

MM. Broca and Richet have observed that the grey matter of the brain responds to an electrical excitation by one wave resembling the wave of an electric signal in a submarine cable as defined by Lord Kelvin and it is inferred that there must be something in the grey matter capable of reacting by a kind of impulse in the opposite direction.

M. Mascart having observed that ancient Roman bricks showed by their magnetism a former direction of the earth's magnetic field M. Brunhes, director of the observatory of the Puy de Dome, France, has determined the magnetic meridian of certain geological ages from the magnetism of clays covered by lavas.

According to a communication of MM. Lagerriere and Apostoli to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, a continuous electric current of 250 milliamperes attenuates cultures of microbes, especially those of the cattle-disease "charbon." The attenuated cultures can be used to render animals immune by inoculation.

Messrs. Denny Brothers, Dumbarton, the builders of Shamrock II., have constructed the first passenger steamer propelled by the Parsons steam turbine. She is called the Edward VII., and will ply between Airlie and Campbelltown on the Clyde. The behaviour of the boat may induce the railway company to adopt turbine vessels for the Channel passage. The high speed of 30 knots would cover the distance from Dover to Calais in 45 minutes.

The "Elektrotechnische Leitschrift" recently described a method of simultaneous telephony and telegraphy over one wire, by means of the Hughes printing telegraph. It is employed between Berlin and Vienna, Berlin and Budapest, Hamburg and Lubeck, and other German towns.

It is intended to introduce the wireless telegraph into the West Indies, at first between Trinidad and Tobago, then between Antigua and Montserrat, and St. Kitts and Nevis. The West Indies are thus setting the old country an example. Why is the Post Office so tardy in adopting this new telegraph? It might be working now between St. Kilda and the mainland, or between some islands of the Hebrides and Orkney or Shetland.

The recent Santos Dumont feat in aerial travel is not without precedent, and has been somewhat over-rated. A French authority, agreeing with this view, remarks that in 1883, 1884, and 1885, the brothers Tissandier tried with some success an electric motor balloon, and the balloon, "La France," of Captains Renard and Krebs, thrice left Chalais-Meudon on a voyage and returned there. Still, as we said, the Dumont balloon is an advance. For instance, the Dumont screw propellors turn four times faster than those of Renard, and the bauncing and control of the new apparatus is better. It seems to show that larger balloons with more powerful motors, say, of 60 to 100 horse-power, would suffice to overcome a fresh breeze.

An inventor of Santa Barbara, California, has invented a circular saw with a variable inclination on its axis, by which he cuts mortises and makes incisions or traces wider than the saw. The angle of inclination to its turning axis can be as much as 90°.

A horned lizard has been discovered at the head of John's Canon, Las Vegas Range, New Mexico at the unusual altitude of 10,000 feet above the sea. It is dark gray above, and white mottled with gray beneath.

Thanks to electricity, Canada possesses in its waterfalls a source of power which, by and by will make it one of the richest countries in the world. The pine forests of the interior and the power of the waterfalls mark her out for the manufacture of paper on a large scale, and a beginning has been made at Saint Maurice, but Canada lacks capital, and hence the constant emigration to the United States.

Cuban mahogany is generally considered second only to that of Saint Domingo. It grows, above all, in the forests of Manzanillo, in the south of the island. They are cut with American axes of high temper, and on the average a tree costs about £1 to fell.

The German Emperor has fathered a project for a trans-European canal connecting Stettin on the Oder with Fiume in the Adriatic. Four-fifths of the distance are already navigable owing to the rivers Oder, Danube, Save, &c.

The Bo-Gaha (ficus religiosa) of Anuradhapura, the ancient capital of the kings of Ceylon, is said to be 2,180 years old, and to spring from a slip of the tree under which Gautama rested the day when he became Buddha. It has been venerated for nearly 22 centuries by pilgrims from all parts of India. It is now a ruin, supported by masonry and columns. The age of other ancient trees for instance, the dragon tree of Orotava, the chestnut of Etna, the Tree of the Virgin, the Egypt, the cedars of Lebanon, and the "big trees" of California are matter of computation or conjecture, but there is good evidence for the age of this one.

Profaesor Virchow, who will celebrate his 80th birthday on October 12, has been appointed a knight of the Prussian "Ordre pour le Merite" for science and art. The honour carries the right to vote.

Sir Robert Ball, the well-known astronomer, will lecture in the United States next autumn.

Mr. T. G. Young has bequeathed £3,000 to establish "exhibitions" (a kind of scholarship) in chemistry in the Technical College.

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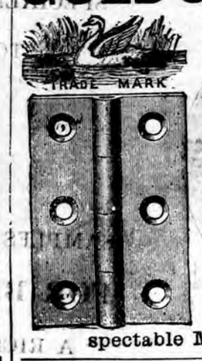

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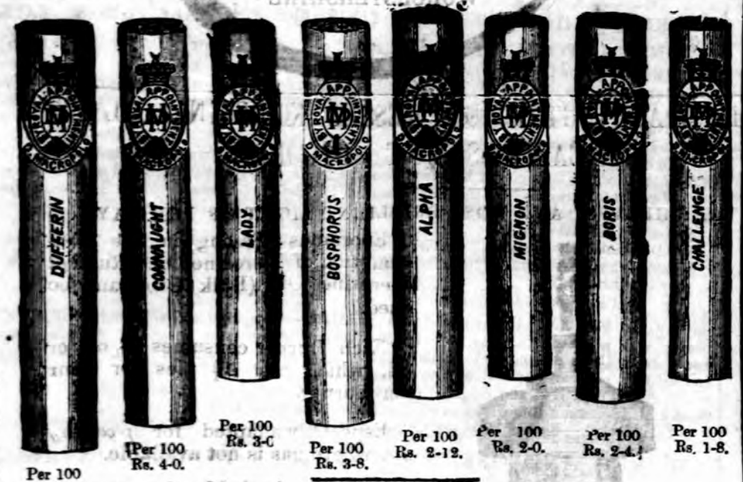

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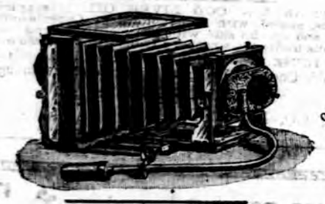

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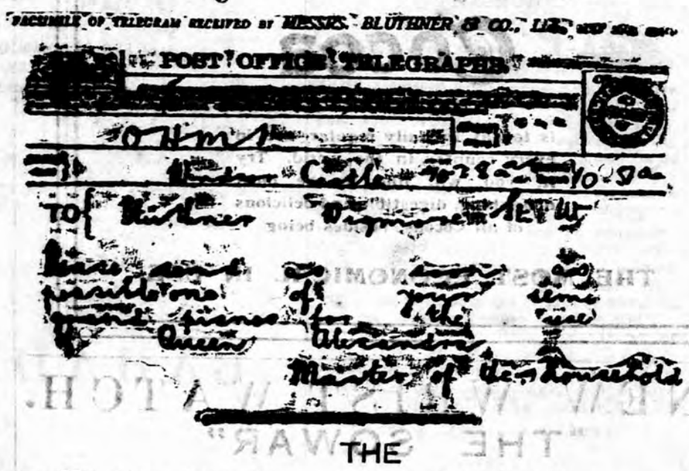

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